D.D.B.

War Plants in Peacetime—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 4 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 26, 1943

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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OEW Must Consult State Department

OPD Washington Bureau

Supreme control over the foreign economic activities of the government rests with the Department of State, James F. Brynes, Director of War Mobolization, emphasized July 21 in commenting on the consolidation by President Roosevelt a week earlier of the Board of Economic Warfare and the foreign purchasing corporations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation into a new Office of Economic Warfare.

Pointing to the language of the President's executive order, Mr. Byrnes said that Leo T. Crowley who, in addition to his other governmental duties of heading the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of Alien Property Custodian, was made director of OEW, must consult the Department of State in every field to determine what is the foreign policy of the country.

To assure smoother functioning of the foreign economic activities of the government, Mr. Byrnes added that the Department of State was appointing coordinators in a number of foreign areas to correlate the work of the various civilian agencies operating in those areas.

Mr. Byrnes pointed out the supreme

—Continued on page 50

—O-P-D—

Mineral Oil Ban In Foods Considered

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration may be amended, if present investigations warrant such action, to prohibit the sale of mineral oil except as a drug, it was indicated July 22 in correspondence made public by the agency. The effect of such a change would be to prohibit the use of mineral oil in foods, even in the case of dietary foods, because it has been found that the ingestion of mineral oil prevents proper assimilation of several of the essential vitamins and minerals.

Replying to a correspondent who had submitted a proposed labeling for heavy mineral oil U.S.P. for use both as a medicinal agent and for employment for general culinary purposes in various types of foods, the administration said:—

It has become increasingly apparent that, under the stress of current food fat shortages, some manufacturers and distributors have turned to mineral oil as a substitute for food fats in a wide variety of products normally prepared from animal and vegetable fats and

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Quartermaster Planning Adds to Research Staff

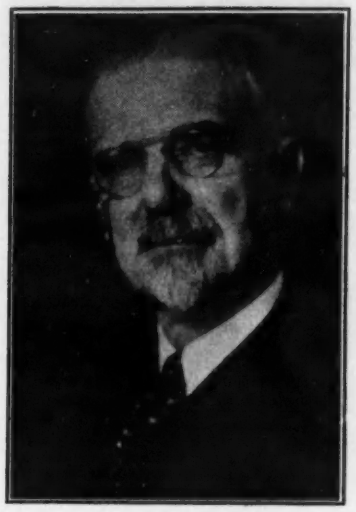
Thirty-nine nationally known scientists and industrialists representing nearly every field of research, manufacturing and industry have accepted appointment to the advisory board to the research and development branch, Military Planning Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, the War Department has reported.

These experts will advise on problems of feeding, clothing and equipping the army with special attention to the development of synthetics, textiles, subsistence, coal, leather, rubber, packaging, transportation, warehousing, woods and metals for use of the armed forces, and will assist with counsel and advice on the Quartermaster Corps' program of product design and manufacture.

The new members increase the advisory board to 98, and include the following:—Prof. Clyde H. Bailey, dean of department of agriculture and director of the agriculture exper-

—Continued on page 65

S.C.I. President



Wallace P. Cohoe, consulting chemist, this city, has been elected president of the Society of Chemical Industry, London. He has been vice-president of the society and chairman of the American and Canadian sections.

FDA Food Standards Identity Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to standards of identity for foods as provided for in section 403(g) of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act have been amended to express substantially the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the so-called Farina case. The regulations state that a food does not conform to the definition and standard of identity:—

(a) If it contains an ingredient for which no provision is made in such definition and standard.

(b) If it fails to contain any one or more ingredients required by such definition and standard.

(c) If the quantity of any ingredient or component fails to conform to the limitation, if any, prescribed therefor by such definition and standard.

The general regulations of the act

War Plants in Peacetime Discussed by Jesse Jones

OPD Washington Bureau

An early settlement in the national interest of the question of what is to be done with the "vast new industrial empire" that has been set up by the government—steel plants, synthetic rubber plants, aluminum and magnesium plants—was emphasized July 21 by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones in a radio speech on postwar problems.

Mr. Jones said that in the past three years the government has spent probably $25,000,000,000 in building plants and facilities of one kind and another, of which amount the Defense Plant Corporation alone has authorized the expenditure of approximately $9,000,000,000 and in addition is spending large sums for the development and production of raw materials.

We should, of course, Mr. Jones warned, be on guard against undue pressure from any group, for if there ever was a question which much be settled in the national interest, he said that it is the future utilization of this vast new industrial empire. Mr. Jones added:—

Where an industry is able to absorb government facilities in its line, on a basis fair to government, that policy should be adopted, the government selling or leasing the facilities on fair and reasonable terms. In those industries where government facilities approximate or far exceed those in private hands, the solutions will be more difficult.

Some of the Defense Plant Corporation outlays include the following:—

Approximately $1,000,000,000 for expanding steel production. This includes a complete steel mill, from ore to fin-

—Continued on page 38

—O-P-D—

Eight Army Ordnance Plants Closed Down

OPD Washington Bureau

Assistant Secretary of War Patterson has informed the house military affairs committee that eight army ordnance plants have been closed, placed in a standby condition or their completion cancelled because of changing war and lend-lease needs.

The eight are the New River Ordnance Plant, Pulaski, Va.; Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Miss.; Cactus Ordnance Works, Sunray, Tex.; Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, Youngstown, N. Y.; Gopher Ordnance Works, St. Paul, Minn.; Pilgrim Ordnance Works, West Hanover, Mass.; Vigo Ordnance Works, Terre Haute, Ind., and Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio.

The New River plant, constructed for manufacturing and loading powder bags, has been closed and its equipment will be moved if its buildings can be utilized by other services. The Mississippi plant, also for loading bags, is being retained as a training center and field service depot. The Lake Ontario plant, producing TNT for lend-lease, was closed in June and its equipment transferred elsewhere because of the reduction in lend-lease requirements and the labor shortage in the Buffalo and Niagara Falls area. Production of magnesium flares by eleven small privately-owned companies prompted the closing of the Pilgrim works which will remain as a standby to meet emergency demands.

Federal Surplus Property Offered

OPD Washington Bureau

War contractors and tax-supported state and local authorities throughout the country were notified July 19 by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of the immediate availability for sale of $10,000,000 worth of surplus Federal property. The property consists of construction equipment, laboratory and hospital equipment, automotive equipment and parts, educational equipment and facilities, shop maintenance equipment and wide variety of miscellaneous material.

Under the terms of executive order 9235 the division first transferred surplus property to the federal war agencies which had a need for the material. Since February, more than $9,000,000 worth of critically needed items was transferred to the army, navy, Maritime Commission and other war agencies.

War contractors are equally eligible

—Continued on page 61

—O-P-D—

F.T.C. Hits Multiple Basing Point Delivered-Price System

OPD Washington Bureau

The Cement Institute and seventy-five member corporations who produce and distribute more than three-fourths of the Portland cement manufactured in this country, and their officials and agents, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from engaging in or continuing any combination or conspiracy to sell cement at prices arrived at by use of their multiple basing-point delivered-price system. The commission finds that the respondents' practices constitute unfair methods of competition in violation of the Federal trade commission act and their delivered-price system results in discrimination in price among their respective customers, in violation of the Robinson-Patman act.

The commission ordered that the respondents in connection with the offering for sale and distribution of Portland cement in interstate commerce, do forthwith cease and desist from entering into, continuing, cooperating in, or carrying out any plan, common course of action, understanding, agreement, combination or conspiracy between and among any two or more of said respondents, or between any one or more of said respondents and others not parties hereto, to do or perform any of the following things:—

1. Quoting or selling cement at prices calculated or determined pursuant to or in accordance with the multiple basing-point delivered-price system; or quoting or selling cement pursuant to or in accordance with any other plan or system which results in identical price quotations or prices for cement at points of quotation or sale or to particular purchasers by respondents using such plan or system, or which prevents purchasers from finding any advantage in price in dealing with one or more of the respondents against any of the other respondents.

2. In connection with or in aid or support of any plan, system, acts, or practices prohibited in paragraph 1 above:—

(a) Refusing or declining to quote or sell cement at the location of the producing mill at a price effective at such location.

(b) Refusing or declining, when quoting or selling cement at a price effective at the location of the producing mill, to allow purchasers to provide

—Continued on page 38

U.S. War Needs Study To Give Civilian More

OPD Washington Bureau

Release of more materials for civilian use by a more intelligent use of manpower and materials in placing procurement orders by the government war agencies is confidently expected by Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization.

At a press conference July 21, Mr. Byrnes said that he was optimistic over the results thus far obtained from his recent order to the procurement agencies to review their programs, and that his views are shared also by Bernard Baruch, who is assisting the OWM director in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Byrnes ordered the war procurement officers to review their programs several weeks ago in the belief that the war had progressed sufficiently far to enable a better picture of future needs. Early in the days of the war procurement program officials eager to get materials placed orders for whatever they thought they needed, he explained. Now, he continued, as the war has proceeded we have found that things we thought we needed are not needed.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 23, 1943	July 16, 1943	July 24, 1942
137.6	137.6	142.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price activities were conspicuously scarce last week in the markets for chemicals and related materials. All changes had to do with members of the agricultural family, some of them at degrees of kindred twice removed and most of them aliens as far as antecedents are concerned.

Things in general were quiet, along with vocalization in official quarters on the economic war front and controls of prices and distribution.

Prices were advanced on gum rosin, steam-distilled wood turpentine, sweet almond oil, rectified cananga oil, cocillana, ladyslipper root, sesame seed, West Indian nutmegs, and California thyme.

Benzol Certification Extended to All Users

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturing consumers who use less than 50 gallons of benzol a month are required under an amendment to WPB order M-137, issued June 23, to certify to the supplier and WPB that they are not using more than that amount. Hitherto they have been permitted to purchase up to 50 gallons a month without such certification.

—O-P-D—

Abrasives Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

An order designed to regulate production and distribution of coated and bonded abrasive products manufactured from aluminum oxide and silicon carbide abrasive grain was issued July 23 by WPB. The order is M-319-a.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Asphalt Varnish:—600 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7023, opening August 4.

Carbon Bisulphide: — 11,000 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC-1570, opening, July 27.

Coaltar:—3,000 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7025, opening August 5.

Coaltar Roofing Pitch:—10,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7025, opening August 5.

Fish Oil:—Chief, Procurement Section, Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1561.

Gases:—Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Ore.; invitation 3060, opening July 26.

Sassafras Oil:—1,500 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC-1564, opening August 4.

Fertilizer:—Department of Finance, Division of Purchases and Property Control, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; requisition No. 55763, opening July 28.

"Freon" Gas:—5,800 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7025, opening August 5.

Grapefruit Oil:—17,500 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC-1568, opening July 31.

Putty:—300 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Perry Point, Md.; invitation 44-28, opening July 26.

Sulphuric Acid:—10,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7025, opening August 5.

Tallow:—2,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7025, opening August 5.

Wool Waste:—5,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7025, opening August 5.

—O-P-D—

Contracts Awarded

Linseed Oil, edible:—2,400,000 pounds has been awarded to the Producers Cotton Oil Company, Fresno, Calif., by the War Food Administration at 14.2c. per pound.

Linseed Oil, edible:—300,000 pounds has been awarded to the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco, by the War Food Administration at 14.2c. per pound.

Oleomargarin, colored:—600,000 pounds has been awarded to Wilson & Co., Chicago, by the War Food Administration at 14.95c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

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Codeine Ban Denied By Narcotics Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

In a statement issued July 23 the Bureau of Narcotics said that there was no truth in rumors apparently being circulated in the drug trade to the effect that the government intends to withhold supplies of codeine from manufacturers of so-called "exempt" codeine preparations which contain not more than one grain of codeine or a codeine salt to the ounce. The bureau said that there is no intention of withholding supplies of codeine for use in production of any preparation sold for a bona fide medicinal purpose.

—O-P-D—

Rayon Chemicals Supply Is Tight in Spots

OPD Washington Bureau

Prospects of obtaining adequate supplies of chemicals for acetate and viscose rayon production were discussed at a meeting of the rayon producers industry advisory committee of WPB and government officials in the past week. Because of a shortage of acetic acid, a setback in acetate production is expected, and viscose production will be affected by a tight situation in carbon bisulphide, it was stated.

Adequate supplies of chemical cotton pulp will be made available to manufacturers of high-tenacity viscose rayon, the meeting was told.

Books You Can Use

Handbook on Plastics

By Herbert E. Simonds and Carleton Ellis. Cloth; 1082 pages, 9½ by 6½ inches. New York, N. Y.; D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc. $10.00.

The book is designed to present exhaustively and yet with proper selection the fundamental basis and technology of the plastics industry. It contains nine major sections which cover fully the present state of the industry, the physical and chemical properties of plastics, their production, manufacture and finishing, and all of the useful information which anyone working with plastics in any part of the industry or anyone desiring full and complete information on plastics should find in a well organized and thorough treatment of the subject

The authors of the handbook are Herbert R. Simonds, consulting engineer, editor of *Plastics News Letter, Plastics World and Plastics Supplement* of *Thomas' Register* and late Carleton Ellis, who was president of the Ellis Laboratories, Inc. In January, 1941, when the work on the book was about half finished, Carleton Ellis died.

—O-P-D—

Globe Oil Refining Sold

Globe Oil & Refining Company, McPherson, Kansas, has been purchased by the National Cooperative Refinery Association.

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Tung Oil Data Asked by Ladd

OPD Washington Bureau

E. V. Ladd, chief of the drying oils section of the individual oils division of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, has requested manufacturers using tung oil in enamels or lacquers, for metal food containers, metal food closures, and food closure liners, in the filing of their next and subsequent applications on FDA-478 for the allocation of either tung oil or oiticica oil, to include on their application the following information:—

The name of customer, that is, the can or closure manufacturer.

The contract or purchase order number received from No. 1 above.

Quantity in pounds of tung oil or oiticica oil requested for allocation for each item.

Number of gallons of finished lacquer or container coating represented in No. 3 above.

Delivery or release date of order given in No. 2 above.

Indicate whether it is for use as a coating on container, closures, or liners, and whether for edible or non-edible products.

WFA and WPB in reducing the quantity of tung oil available for use in the manufacture of metal food containers suggested that castor and treated linseed oils be used as replacements.

—O-P-D—

Sorbitol and Mannitol Allocated for July

OPD Washington Bureau

The following supplemental July allocations of hexahydric alcohols were announced July 23 by the chemical division of WPB:—

Crystalline Sorbitol—For the current allocation month, July 15 to August 14, requests were filled as follows:—Pharmaceuticals, 100 percent; small orders, 100 percent; ascorbic acid, 50 percent; dietetic foods, denied.

Technical Sorbitol Syrup—Ascorbic acid, 80 percent or ascorbic acid producers' capacity; crystalline sorbitol manufacture, 100 percent; esters, 35 percent; small orders, 50 percent; dietetic foods, 100 percent.

B Grade Sorbitol—Bottle crowns, denied; no other requests received.

Mannitol—Electrolytic condensers, 50 percent; pharmaceutical, 50 percent; small orders, 25 percent; laboratory reagent, 25 percent; inoculation, 100 percent; all other requests denied.

Arlex—Plexiglass, 100 percent; esters, 100 percent; small orders, 100 percent; containers, 50 percent; gaskets, 50 percent; pharmaceuticals, 50 percent; glue extenders, 50 percent; printers' rollers, 50 percent; capsule plasticizer, 100 percent of normal demand but 60 percent of current demand; dietetic foods, 50 percent; cosmetics, bottle crowns, resins, water colors, and embalming fluids were denied.

—O-P-D—

Toluol Distribution Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Any laboratory may accept delivery of 5 gallons or less of toluol in the aggregate from all suppliers in any month, according to an amendment to M-34 issued July 23 by the War Production Board.

Under the same amendment any government-owned plant may use toluene in the production of explosives, or accept delivery for such purposes, and may deliver toluol to another government-owned explosives plant, without specific authorization.

—O-P-D—

Coleman of N.J. Standard Oil Heads PAW Program Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Stewart P. Coleman has been given charge of the new program division in the Petroleum Administration for War announced July 23 by Ralph K. Davies, deputy administrator.

The new division, after review and consultation with the economics committees of both the petroleum industry war council and the foreign operations committee, will report on suggested program alternatives for execution by PAW. The program division will absorb part of the work and act as a clearing house for the remainder of the activities hitherto carried on by the programming sections of PAW.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Steel Drum Seconds Under WPB Control

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales of rejected new steel drums and seconds were placed under control of the War Production Board by an amendment to general preference order M-255, the Containers Division of the WPB has announced.

The order provides that after July 17 no manufacturer of steel drums shall sell or deliver to anyone except the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration any rejects or seconds in excess of three-quarters of one percent of his monthly production without express authorization of the WPB. Rejected drums totaling less than the restricting percentage may, however, be sold without authorization, but only for an amount less than the unit price of the order or contract under which they were manufactured, and not in excess of any applicable maximum price regulation. Where a sale of rejects or seconds in excess of the restricting percentage is made to a user it is necessary for the user to file form PD-835; where the sale is made to a reconditioner, the manufacturer simply applies to the WPB Containers Division by letter for the authorization to sell.

—O-P-D—

Alien Property Custodian Lowers Fees for Patents

OPD Washington Bureau

Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley has announced liberalized terms for the issuance of licenses to American business by his office. Beginning August 1, 1943, the fee for obtaining a license to use enemy-owned patents held by the Alien Property Custodian will be a flat $15 for each patent. Hitherto, licenses have been issued for a fee of $50 for a single patent plus $5 for each related patent included in the same license.

Information concerning the 40,000 patents and patent applications now held by the Alien Property Custodian can be obtained by addressing the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Field Building, Chicago, Ill. Except for those patents which already were exclusively license to American industry prior to seizure, patents which formerly belonged to enemy nationals are now available under license on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis for the life of the patents.

—O-P-D—

Carter Liver Pills Denies Ad Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

Carter Products, Inc., New York, and Street & Finney, New York advertising agency, in a joint answer to a Federal Trade Commission complaint, deny they have disseminated false advertisements concerning Carter's little liver pills or have made disparaging statements concerning the drug calomel and other laxatives. The answer admits that prior to July, 1942, Street & Finney prepared and placed all advertising matter used by Carter Products, Inc., in promoting the sale of the preparation.

The complaint alleged that Carter's little liver pills is an ordinary cathartic or laxative and that, contrary to the respondent's representations, the preparation has no therapeutic action on the liver and is not a competent or effective treatment for any

—Continued on page 48

—O-P-D—

Aluminum, Copper Sales Under PR 13 Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

The entire text of priorities regulation 13, which controls special sales of industrial materials, has been revised to make it more readily understandable. The amended regulation makes no substantive change as far as rules and methods of operation are concerned.

However, the schedule attached to the regulation has been altered so as to provide that special sales of aluminum, copper and steel in controlled material forms may be made only to a person who could place an authorized controlled materials order for the item. This does not apply to steel reported as idle and excessive to the Steel Recovery Corporation.

It would not be surprising to some officials of the government if one day soon the procurement operations of the Office of Lend-Lease are not brought within the scope of the new Office of Economic Warfare. There is considerable talk—and some pressure is being brought to bear—that this be done so that the whole problem of foreign trade will be wrapped up under the supervision of a single agency.

The importance of such a move, it is said, would be the scrapping of the present policies of Lend-Lease on brand-names and permitting the names to be retained on the packages. Even if the consolidation should not take place, there still is a good chance that Lend-Lease will change its policies on this score.

It is a well-known fact that in the operations of the Lend-Lease brand-names are completely eliminated from its shipments abroad. As a result the hopes of industry of establishing goodwill abroad by brands being known prominently by consumers have been blasted. In a sense it would mean, if the policy is reversed, that the government would be financing the goodwill advertising of private firms. But in the long run it could mean government buying of the products at a lower price because of the competition created between producers in selling their products to Lend-Lease.

Even if it didn't tend to reduce prices, what's so wrong in the government aiding in creation of goodwill for American products abroad?

Tannic Bad for Burns

The Office of Civilian Defense is changing its instructions on first aid treatment of burns. Instead of using ointment or jellies containing tannic acid, as formerly urged, it now recommends that boric acid ointment or petrolatum be used.

The revision of its instructions comes about by the experiences of the army and the recommendations of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council which holds that tannic acid medicants can produce more harm than good.

One of the potential dangers of tannic acid is that in deep burns some of the acid may be absorbed in the system with injurious results. The most serious objection arises, however, from its tendency to form almost immediately a scab or hard coating over a deep burn to which it is applied. This seals germs in without killing them and creates at once a condition highly favorable to the development of a dangerous infection.

Caps Out of Scrap

A long-looked-for order of the War Production Board to permit the use of scrap metal in the manufacture of closures for perfume and cosmetic containers may be along any day. The order has been drafted in what is understood to be its final form and is now being gone over by the officials higher up. This sometimes takes longer than seems necessary, but in this case officials concerned are more optimistic than usual and say it may be along in a week.

Better S.A. Shipping

The easing of transportation conditions in the South Atlantic by the successful campaign against the axis U-boats is holding out the promise of more shipping space being allotted to vegetable oils and other critical materials from South America.

Whereas, heretofore Washington officials have seen nothing but discouragement in the prospects of materials supplies becoming more plentiful, they are now adopting a more optimistic viewpoint of the near future. In some cases they are even beginning to raise their sights on allocations in the belief that the worst is over.

Of course anything can happen in war. The situation could change over night by a sudden influx of submarines or the forced withdrawal of the cargo vessels to other parts of the globe, where their operations would be needed in support of an invasion movement. It took 2,000 ships to ferry the men and material to Sicily and the opening of a second front on the East coast of Europe would take many more.

Thus users and dealers in the imported S.A. materials should not rush in yet with demands for greater allocations, but they have reason to view the future in a rosier light.

Corn Price Politics

The price of $14.75 per hundredweight set as a ceiling on hogs by OPA can be taken as a pretty good tip that OPA is planning to up the ceiling prices on corn. For unless this is done, it is almost certain that the corn stocks now held by the farmers will not reach the market in sizeable quantities again, except in the form of hogs.

Just why OPA fixed the hog ceiling at almost a dollar above the prevailing Chicago price is not clearly explained. It said it was to assure the packers an adequate margin between the price of live hogs and the ceilings on wholesale pork cuts and processed pork. The same end could have been accomplished by rolling back the ceilings on the pork cuts.

The open comment is that more than a little bit of politics is involved in the action; that it is a play for the farmer vote; and that the house committees knew something when it voted down the bills to raise the ceiling price of corn to $1.40 a bushel and to investigate the corn situation.

No Synthetic Tires Soon

Major problems surrounding the manufacture of synthetic rubber are far on the road to solution, but this does not mean that new tires will be available for the old jaloppy next Christmas for the asking. In the first place synthetic rubber manufacturing really won't hit its stride until the first of next year. Secondly, there is the problem of making tires in quantities from the ersatz material.

Many large tire manufacturing concerns are now busily engaged in making barrage balloons, rubber liferafts, and other materials for the armed services At the same time certain refinements in production are necessary to convert tire manufacturing from natural to synthetic rubber.

Conservation of the tires now in use is still good advice.

Argentina Coming Over

The way is being paved for a quick change in the attitude of the United States toward Argentina if and when Argentina decides to cut her ties with the axis. And there are some who think that may not be too long a wait—probably when Italy falls and the Argentine government is then convinced which side will win.

Several Anglo-American missions lately have been sent to Argentina to look over her facilities for supplying the United Nations with needed materials. One had to do with the problem of leather and how much Argentina can be counted upon to supply. The other is looking into the dehydration facilities and its potential value as a source of dehydrated dairy products.

The public will know when Argentina is taken into the United Nations fold by our actions in loosening up on exports. One thing Argentina wants bad is a big gasoline refinery to refine the South American oils and supply herself and South America with gasoline. This request of Argentina is now receiving consideration here.

E Ceremonies Cut

The ceremonies of army-navy E awards to industrial plants have been officially limited to a thirty-minute program. The idea is to avoid unnecessary interruption of operations. That puts an end to the half-day jambourees.

Small Business Legislation Being Readied

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation to provide for prompt and liberal payments in advance of final settlement to all prime contractors and subcontractors whose contracts are terminated because of shifting military needs is being prepared by Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the senate committee on small business for submission to the senate committee on small business when Congress reconvenes in September. The bill includes the following provisions:—

Mandatory advance payments in advance of settlement to contractors and subcontractors; advance payments of at least 75 percent of the amount certified by the contractor or subcontractors; advance payments to be made within thirty days after certification; the authority for procurement agencies to make direct loans, or provide loan guarantees through private banks, against terminated contracts; the right of a contractor or subcontractor to sue the Government if he does not receive the minimum amount within the stipulated period; the establishment of uniform contract termination policies by the Chairman of the War Production Board.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Bill Covering U.S. Agencies Vetoed

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation requiring government agencies to comply with State inspection laws in their distribution to farmers of seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil conditioning or fertilizer material (except fertilizer distributed for experimental purposes by the Tennessee Valley Authority, was pocket vetoed by President Roosevelt, July 17.

In a brief statement of his objections to the bill (H. R. 1396) Mr. Roosevelt said:—

If additional controls are necessary to insure the quality of the materials distributed by Federal agencies, the Congress should prescribe them. The granting to the Legislatures of each of the 48 states of the power to regulate and, indeed, to veto a constitutional program of the Federal government would constitute a sharp departure from precedent and a department which I consider dangerous and unwarranted.

The President pointed out that one of the primary objectives of Congress in creating the TVA was to insure the distribution to farmers of low cost, high quality fertilizer. The proposed requirement that fertilizer distributed for other than experimental purposes comply with state laws and pay state inspection fees, he said, would "seriously hamper the authority's program since it would, in effect, permit the States to regulate the manufacture of such fertilizer."

—O-P-D—

Container Preference Rating Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Preference rating order P-140, covering containers, has been amended by the War Production Board to include the following definition of shipping container:—

"(ii) Any corrugated or solid fiber sheet or roll to be used for wrapping or packaging or otherwise protecting a product or material for shipment. This shall not include any corrugated or solid fiber sheet intended for use in the manufacture of shipping containers or parts by concerns commonly referred to in the industry as "sheet plants."

The order assigns preference ratings to deliveries of shipping containers for varied specified uses—Preference rating order P-140.

—O-P-D—

Cadmium Conservation Consultants Available

The Conservation Division of the War Production Board announced July 20 a further effort to conserve the available supplies of cadmium for essential war uses. Technical consultants will be available at any time to advise industry in the use of substitutes for this critical material. Requests for information and help from the WPB consultants should be addressed to the Division of Information, Conservation and Salvage Unit, 1100 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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AIR
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SEA
Manufacturers
and Specialists in
Prescription Chemicals
including:
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SUBCARBONATE
BISMUTH
SUBGALLATE
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Vitamin D Patent Ruling Restudy Asked

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco will be asked by the Wisconsin, Alumni Research Foundation to restudy its ruling declaring that the Steenbock patents covering the manufacture of vitamin D were invalid. If a reversal of the ruling is not made by the appeals court, the foundation will petition the Supreme Court of the United States for a review.

In discarding the fifteen-year-old patent the Circuit Court of Appeals declared the method was not an invention but the discovery of a force of nature—use of ultra violet light in producing vitamin D in food and medicine.

George I. Haight of Evanston, Ill., president of the foundation, said the patent and a subsidiary patent now twelve years old had yielded the foundation more than $9,000,000 and he expected revenue before the

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Cuban Drug Trade Rules Protested by U.S. Makers

OPD Washington Bureau

A modification of the provisions of proposed new regulations of the Cuban government covering the exercise of the profession of pharmacy and trade in drugs to eliminate discriminations against the operations of American firms in the Cuban market is under consideration by the Cuban authorities, according to advices reaching the Department of Commerce.

The new regulation being drawn up for issuance by the Cuban Ministry of Health were found upon examination to contain many impediments to normal operations of American firms in the island. Among the regulations were such discriminatory provisions as the following:—

Only Cuban registered pharmacists could be owners of drug stores and laboratories. In effect this would prevent American firms from establishing any manufacturing branches in Cuba in the future.

All pharmaceutical specialties sold would have to show on the label the names of the pharmacist responsible for the preparation.

No foreign product could be registered with the Cuban Ministry of Health if it

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Animal Industry Bureau Chief Mohler Retires

Dr. John R. Mohler will retire July 31, after forty-six years of Federal service, all of it in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, of which he has been chief since 1917. Dr. Mohler, who is sixty-eight years of age, will be succeeded by Dr. Arthur W. Miller, who has been assistant chief of the bureau since 1928.

Dr. Miller, who was born in 1876 at Manchester, N. H., spent the early years of his life on a ranch near Junction City, Kans. After graduation from high school and a short time spent in raising livestock, he entered the Kansas City Veterinary

—Continued on page 55

—O-P-D—

'Ex-Lax' Ad Claims Hit by F.T.C.

OPD Washington Bureau

Ex-Lax, Inc., Brooklyn, and the Joseph Katz Company, Baltimore advertising agency, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with disseminating advertisements which misrepresent the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation designated 'Ex-Lax' and which fail to reveal the harmful consequences that may result from use of the preparation. The Joseph Katz Company prepares advertising material for 'Ex-Lax.'

The advertisements, the complaint charges, are false for the reason that they fail to reveal that Ex-Lax, which is a laxative, is potentially dangerous when taken by persons suffering from abdominal pains, stomachache, cramps, nausea or other symptoms of appendicitis. The complaint alleges that 'Ex-Lax' is not a cure or remedy for, and its use will not remove the cause of, constipation.

Penicillin Production On Large Scale

By C. E. Clifton

Department of Bacteriology, Stanford University

(Study Aided in Part by the Fluid Research Fund, Stanford University, School of Medicine)

Reprinted from July 16, 1943, issue of Science

Large-scale production of penicillin is hampered by the necessity of: (1) providing a surface area exposed to the air of approximately 500 sq. cm. per liter of culture medium and of (2) growing the organism, *Penicillium notatum*, for 5 to 8 days under such conditions. Consequently, the production of large quantities of penicillin requires the use of a large number of culture vessels over a period of time. The idea occurred to the author that the fungus might grow well and produce penicillin continuously in a constant flow of medium trickling over a column of wood shavings in a setup similar to that commonly employed in the "quick" or "generator" process for the production of vinegar from wine or cider by the acetic acid bacteria. In the acetic acid generators a relatively large surface area per unit of volume is exposed to freely circulating air and medium with the result that the acid is produced rapidly and in quantity. The following experiments were designed on a laboratory scale to determine the feasibility of producing penicillin under conditions similar to those prevailing in vinegar generators.

The experimental apparatus consists of a glass tube 4 feet long and 2 inches in diameter containing a 3-foot column of wood shavings supported on a 4-inch layer of larger pieces of wood. In the original apparatus a stream of air was circulated upward through the column, but as the shavings were rather fine, the organism tended in time to block the upward passage of air as well as the downward flow of medium. It was found, however, that this can be prevented by the use of large shavings and a looser packing of the column. A downward flow of air also proved satisfactory.

The Operation

In the present arrangement, the top of the tube is closed with a two-holed rubber stopper carrying: (1) a glass tube for the entrance of air filtered through a column of sterilized cotton and (2) a thick-walled capillary tube drawn out to a fine point for the delivery of the culture medium. From a large flask supported above the column, the fresh medium flows through a siphon connected to the capillary tube, which delivers it drop by drop on top of the column of wood shavings. The rate of flow is controlled by the diameter of the capillary tip and also by a pinchcock on the rubber tubing connecting the capillary tube to the reservoir of medium. The bottom of the glass column is closed with a one-holed rubber stopper fitted with a glass exit tube which allows the escape of air as well as of medium. This exit tube is connected by means of a piece of rubber tubing to a collecting flask equipped with a two-holed rubber stopper through which passes: (1) a tube for the liquid and air to enter the flask and (2) an air exit tube connected to the suction line. Medium, rubber tubing and collecting flasks are sterilized in the autoclave and fitted aseptically to the appropriate tubes of the culture apparatus. The latter, packed with wood shavings and with stoppers in place, is sterilized by allowing the steam to flow through it for two hours.

Three culture columns as described above are now in operation. One of these columns consists of two such tubes in series and is used to determine the effect of doubling the length of the culture column. All studies were carried out in a 26° C. constant temperature room.

After the columns are sterilized and the medium reservoir and collecting vessels attached thereto, the shavings are well wetted with culture medium and inoculated with a spore suspension of *P. notatum*.[1] Czapek-Dox medium (Florey et al.[2]) containing 4 percent glucose and 0.1 percent Difco yeast extract was employed. A continuous flow of the medium is started 24 hours after the inoculation and growth of the fungus usually becomes well established by the fifth day. In one of the columns the medium was allowed to collect and was drained off daily instead of continuously. In this case there was a marked inhibition of growth, even with vigorous aeration. This column was, therefore, converted after several days to continuous flow arrangement. Ordinary surface cultures of *P. notatum* in the same medium served as controls for comparative purposes on the amount of penicillin produced.

Influential Factors

The rate of flow of medium has been varied from 400 to 1,000 ml. daily and the sugar content from 1 to 4 percent with little influence on penicillin titer. After growth is well established, yeast extract does not appear to be essential for penicillin production, but a 4 percent concentration of sugar may be of some value inasmuch as all but a fraction of a mgm of sugar per ml is utilized during the flow of the medium through the growth column.

One column has been in satisfactory operation and free from bacterial contamination for 15 days. The rate of flow of the medium through this column has varied from 600 to 800 ml daily and the effluent has had a pH of 7.0-7.3. Serial dilutions in broth of the penicillin-containing effluent were inoculated with *Staphylococcus aureus*. Growth in the various dilutions following 20 hours incubation at 37° C. was compared with that of a control culture of *S. aureus* and with serial dilutions tests on ordinary surface cultures of *P. notatum*. Typical results are presented in table 1.

TABLE 1

Penicillin Titer in Constant Flow and Ordinary Cultures of Penicillium Notatum

Fluid from	Age of culture in days	Dilutions 1—10	1—20	1—40	1—80	1—160
Constant flow	5	*..	*..	*..	†..	‡..
	10	*..	*..	*..	*..	‡..
apparatus	15	*..	*..	*..	†..	‡..
Ordinary culture, maximum titer	8	*..	*..	*..	*..	‡..

* No growth.
† Slight growth.
‡ Full growth of S. aureus.

Improvement on Yeast

It is apparent that the penicillin titer of the effluent from the constant flow apparatus approaches that observed with the fluid from ordinary surface cultures of *P. notatum*. Only one strain of *P. notatum* and one medium has been thoroughly tested thus far. Higher titers might well be obtained with other strains of the fungus or in other media. In incomplete studies the substitution of corn steep liquor in place of yeast extract more than doubled the amounts of penicillin produced. The constant flow method appears to have the advantage that once growth of the organism is well established, penicillin is produced continuously and a large volume of penicillin-containing liquid can be obtained with a minimum of equipment in a short period of time.

Doubling the length of column by connecting two tubes in series appears to increase the penicillin concentration in the effluent to a slight extent. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining satisfactory growth in the second column due to the rapid depletion of the culture medium. Therefore, the influence of an increased rate of flow of a more concentrated medium was tested, but bacterial contamination was encountered before entirely conclusive results could be obtained.

Further studies on factors influencing the production of penicillin in a flow of medium continuously trickling in a thin stream over the fungus growing on a column of shavings are in progress. The prevention of bacterial contamination appears to be the most difficult, but not insurmountable, obstacle to the production of penicillin on a large scale. The apparatus employed in this study may also prove satisfactory for the growth of other aerobic organisms producing antibiotic agents. The results of these preliminary studies suggest that a fairly high penicillin titer can be obtained under the conditons described and that penicillin may be produced rapidly and in large quantities in acetic acid generators.

[1] The culture of P. notatum, from the original Fleming strain, was provided through the courtesy of the Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.

[2] E. P. Abraham, E. Chain, C. M. Fletcher, H. D. Gardner, N. G. Wheatley, M. A. Jennings and H. W. Florey. Lancet, 241: 177-88, 1941.

Castor Oil Allocation for Cosmetics to Be Upped

OPD Washington Bureau

A slight easing of the castor oil allocations of the Food Distribution Administration in August is in prospect, officials said July 20, by the likelihood of greater amounts of the oil coming into the United States from South America. It is reported that the War Shipping Administration has allotted more space to the movement of this cargo and other products because of the dispersing of Axis submarines from South Atlantic sealanes.

Officials said that castor oil supplies are far from being plentiful, but that they are gradually "creeping up to minimum inventory levels" for less essential needs, and it now appears hopefully that restrictions on use can be lifted somewhat.

Chief beneficiary of the relaxation of allocations is to be the cosmetic and toilet goods industry. Present plans call for making available about 30,000 pounds of the oil in August for use in the manufacture of lipsticks and another 5,000 pounds for use in alcoholic hair preparations. Restrictions also will be eased on use of the oil by sulfonaters.

The allocation of castor oil to lipstick manufacturers will have its beneficial results in other directions, it was pointed out, by reason of making available soybean oil for other uses. It was estimated that four pounds of soybean oil would be saved by every one pound of castor oil released to the manufacturers. A savings of about one and one-half pounds of other oils will be possible for every one pound

—Continued on page 58

—O-P-D—

Raw Sugar Receipts From Caribbean Heavy

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of continued heavy receipts of raw sugar from the Caribbean producing area, the Office of Price Administration has expanded the sugar zones served by Eastern seaboard and Gulf refiners. These supplies will to some extent offset the anticipated shortage in the beet sugar crop ordinarily used by the Western States and will reduce the amount of Western sugar that must be shipped East of Chicago.

According to the order, zones 1-A and 2-A, including Vermont, Western Massachusetts and Western New York, are absorbed by zones 1 and 2 respectively. A new zone, 3-A, consisting of Eastern Ohio, is created, to be served by New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore refiners.

Zone 6, served by Savannah refiners whose stock position is at present relatively low, is contracted to eliminate the southern part of North Carolina, while zone 5, entirely off-shore territory, is enlarged to include that area.

—O-P-D—

Catalysts Exempt From Price Control

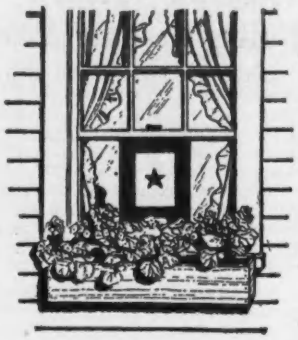
OPD Washington Bureau

All catalysts sold for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline and toluene from petroleum are exempt from price control, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The exemption includes the entire class of catalysts and today's action expands previous OPA actions in which certain types of catalysts were withdrawn from price control.

The exemption was incorporated in amendment No. 21 to revised supplementary regulation No. 1 of the general maximum price regulation and is a continuation of the policy of removing from price control commodities to which price control cannot be applied readily without seriously handicapping the production of military supplies or whose economic value is insignificant. The amendment is effective July 27, 1943.

REMEMBER HIM? His mother does!



REMEMBER that good-looking fellow who lived in the house next door to you? He was a carefree kid . . . not yet out of his teens . . . who liked to indulge in multicolored socks, the latest swing music, and a lot of other things that high school "flesh is heir to."

You should see him now. He's fought at Guadalcanal and Gafsa, at Chittagong and Casablanca, and wherever else American men have met the enemy. He's changed in a lot of ways. But there's one thing about him that hasn't changed . . . and never will! He's an American! A courageous, confident American. And he's determined to fight like hell for everything he's learned to love and respect . . . his Country, his family, his church, and a fine young girl who writes to him regularly about the future.

• • •

You're in this war, too! You're not out where there's pain, and bloodshed, and death; but you've got a part to play . . . a very important part. Your job is to buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps every payday. Buy as many as you possibly can. It may hurt a little, but it won't hurt as much as a machine-gun slug, or a piece of hot shrapnel.

And remember! Each penny that you invest in a Bond or Stamp will hasten the day when the kid next door can come home to his loved ones again.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 23, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .50 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works.... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[5] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,5] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.35.27 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.35.62 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.35.97 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.36.68 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.37.74 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....up. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,5] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,5] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .53 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .22
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. .....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. .....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13⅛
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works,frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18⅛
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15⅞- .16⅛
single press, bgs.....lb. .15⅝- .16⅜
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18⅝- .19⅜
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[2] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl* normal ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .14¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .18½- .19½
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[5] 190 pf., dms., c.l. gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.59½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0850- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,5] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .06½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .66 - .95
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .65 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .78
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10¼- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib., dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., works, frt. equaled...100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[3],[4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm....lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0339- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .33 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls.. c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks.....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.....ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07⅞- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 45%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- .11½
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Laurate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Star .....lb. .49½ Nom.
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[3],[4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots..oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots..... 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.42 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, $40 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 390-395 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 3.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .26 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., divd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[3] 90%, dms., works...gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W Coast, works.....gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.85 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.. ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis...lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic,, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

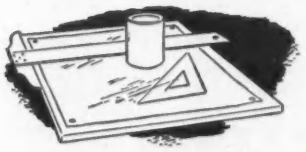
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works...ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
les ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromatyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis..lb. .95 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¾- .09
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .09¾- .10¾

Canco's New Powder Container—for the Home Front

. . . here is our newest "wartime" package for talcum—dusting—dental and other powders.

IT IS MADE on existing package-making machinery and is filled by existing package-filling equipment.

This all-fibre talcum can is one of many new substitute containers which Canco has evolved to meet war-time restrictions. Through the use of these, war-time packaging and distribution



problems for many products can be solved.

As you well know, restrictions on materials have created some mighty tough problems for us all. Indeed, there

are certain demands which cannot be met immediately with the limited materials available. But, where problems call for technical skill and adaptations, Canco is coming forward with ingenious and highly practical suggestions and substitutions.

Yes indeed, Canco technicians and research men are constantly working for you. We at Canco accept it as our obligation to do our utmost to come through with suitable solutions to present packaging difficulties.

This work, of course, must and will proceed without interfering in any way with the large and important contributions we are making daily to the war effort.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks..lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls.. works.lb. .03½- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car. Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.* of Miss. R.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14¾- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .19 - .20
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18 - .19

* Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,9] dms., c.l., divd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Butyl propionate, dms., divd...lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —

Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[8] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[8] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., divd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70

Calcium carbide,[6] dms., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.45 -23.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls. .....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. pap. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. No stocks
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. No stocks
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —

Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12

Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

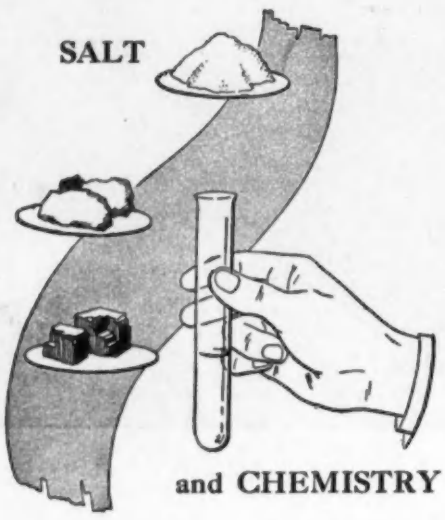
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .52 - .53
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R. .lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.. lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —

FOR VICTORY BUY MORE WAR BONDS



an unbeatable team for VICTORY

Taken by themselves, salt, limestone and coal may not have the drama of guns, tanks and planes. But put them together, fused and processed by chemistry, and you have soda ash, caustic soda, calcium chloride, sodium bicarbonate and others . . . all in demand for production of the implements and munitions of war. Pass electricity through salt brine—and you have chlorine and caustic soda.

Salt, limestone, coal and chemistry are an unbeatable team for victory.

That's why we are so intent that every single pound of chemicals for industry meets exact specifications. We realize that victory is up to industry. Industry is made up of big and little plants, each doing its level best in its own way. And all industry depends for peak production on having the right ingredients.

Columbia Chemicals are an important asset in this speeded-up mobilization of the nation's industrial power.

PITTSBURGH
PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION

GRANT BUILDING . . . . . PITTSBURGH (19), PA.
Chicago · Boston · St. Louis · Pittsburgh · New York
Cincinnati · Cleveland · Minneapolis · Philadelphia · Charlotte

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

SODA ASH · CAUSTIC SODA · LIQUID CHLORINE · SODIUM BICARBONATE · SILENE (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) · CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODA BRIQUETTES · MODIFIED SODAS · CAUSTIC ASH · PHOSFLAKE · CALCENE (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) · CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Casein, rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis, lb.	.25½-	—	
20 to 99 bgs., same basis, lb.	.25¾-	—	
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb.	.26¼-	—	
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb.	.60	Nom.	
regular, bls.....lb.	.58	Nom.	
shortstick .....lb.	.53	Nom.	
broken .....lb.	.51	Nom.	
China, bls.....lb.	.60	Nom.	
rolls, select, bls.....lb.	.53	Nom.	
broken, bls.....lb.	.52	Nom.	
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb.	.61	Nom.	
all thin, bls.....lb.	.62	Nom.	
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb.	.25	-	.26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.	75.00	-	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs.. c.l., wks.ton.	19.00	-	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.	12.50	-	13.00
synth., bots.....lb.	19.00	-	—
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb.	3.50	-	—
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb.	.34½-	-	.35
French .....lb.	1.60	-	1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb.	.30	-	—
granules, ctns., same basis..lb.	.35	-	—
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb.	.30	-	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb.	.60	-	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb.	.35	-	—
kgs., works.....lb.	.37	-	—
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.50	-	—
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb.	2.00	-	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.02¾-		—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	40.00	-	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	32.50	-	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	30.00	-	—
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb.	.60	-	.65
Roman, bls.....lb.	3.25	Nom.	
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.	35.40	-	—
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.	35.80	-	—
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.	32.50	-	—
Penn. .....ton.	34.80	-	—
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb.	.06	-	.07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0285-		—
tanks, works.....lb.	.0225-		—
powdered, 65% tan.....lb.	.065	-	—
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	9.50	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works...ton.	7.60	-	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.	8.50	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	9.50	-	15.80
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.	9.50	-	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.	12.50	-	—
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.	19.00		-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.	41.00	-	—
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb.	.93	-	.98
dms. .....lb.	.90	-	.95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb.	.32	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.35	-	—
Chlorine,[6,8,9] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb.	.06¼-		—
contracts .....lb.	.05¼-		—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.07¼-		—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	1.75	-	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs.	3.00	-	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb.	.20	-	.23
USP, dms.....lb.	.30	-	.33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb.	.80	-	—
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb.	.82	-	—
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb.	1.00	-	—
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb.	1.25	-	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb.	.22	-	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.07¼-		—
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.06½-		—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	-	—
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.	15.00	-	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb.	6.03	-	6.09
Cinchona bark,[5] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb.	1.20	Nom.	
broken, bgs.....lb.	.19	Nom	
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb.	.19	Nom.	
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.89	+ .13½*	
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.53	+ .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.62	+ .13½*	
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.66	+ .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.42	+ .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb.	3.70	-	3.80
dms. .....lb.	3.50	-	3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.			
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb.	.62½	Nom.	
chips, bgs.....lb.	.56	Nom.	
Citral, bots., cns.....lb.	2.85	-	4.75
Citrine ointment,[5] cns., dms., jars..lb.	.96	-	1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb.	2.75	-	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb.	6.00	-	7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb.	.21	-	.21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb.	.28	-	.29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., works.....dm.	8.75	-	—
tanks, works.....gal.	.07½-		—
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl.	8.75	-	—
l.c.l., works.....bbl.	9.25	-	—
tanks, works.....gal.	.08½-		—
Coaltar, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., works.....bbl.	8.75	-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm.	9.25	-	—

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb.	.83¾-		—
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb.	1.25	-	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb.	1.58	-	—
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb.	1.85	-	—
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb.	.87½-		—
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb.	1.25	-	—
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb.	2.04	-	—
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb.	2.25	-	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb.	.32	-	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb.	.44	-	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb.	1.25	-	—
Oleate, bbls.....lb.	.44	Nom.	
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb.	1.84	-	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb.	1.75	-	—
Resinate, fused A, bbls....lb.	.15	-	—
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb.	.15	-	—
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb.	.16	-	—
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls..lb.	.18	-	—
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb.	.38½-		—
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb.	.65	-	—
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb.	1.00	-	—

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb.	.75	-	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz.	9.75	-	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb.	.37	-	.38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb.	.38	-	.39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb.	.25	-	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb.	.21	-	.23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	11.70	-	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.	10.50	-	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	9.00	-	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	9.50	-	—

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb.	.09	-	.11
blue, bls.....lb.	.09	-	.10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.	No stocks.		
Colchicum seed.....lb.	No stocks		
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb.	.19½-		.20½
cns. .....lb.	.23	-	.29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb.	.21	-	.22
cns. .....lb.	.25	-	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb.	.84	-	.85
Colombo root, bls.....lb.	.11½-		.12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb.	.90	-	1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb.	.14	-	.23
Conium leaves, bls.....lb.	1.18	-	1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb.	.47	-	.49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb.	.50	-	.52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb.	.24	-	—
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb.	.26	-	.50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb.	.19½-		.20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb.	.23¼-		.24
crystals, bbls.....lb.	.12	-	.14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb.	.34	-	.38
Iodide, bots.....lb.	5.15	-	5.19
Metal,[1,6,5] electrolytic.....lb.	.12	-	.12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb.	.16¾-		.20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.22½-		.29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.lb.	.19½-		.23¼
red, com'l, kgs.....lb.	.20	-	.22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb.	.17	-	.20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.15½-		.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	-	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs.	5.15	-	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs.	5.25	-	—
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	8.95		-10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs.	9.95		-10.95

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	17.00	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.	20.00	-	—
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.	14.00	-	—
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb.	No prices		
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb.	.11½	Nom.	
Morocco, bgs.....lb.	.13	Nom.	
Cornsilk, bls.....lb.	.23	-	.24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.	3.62	-	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	3.54	-	—
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs.	3.69	-	—
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	3.74	-	—
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	2.39	-	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	2.34	-	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb.	.15	-	.17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton.	1.00	-	—
meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.	38.60	-	—
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb.	2.75	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.90	-	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb.	.70	-	.75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb.	.18	-	.19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. see ship't..lb.	.57½-		—
smaller lots, bbls.....lb.	.58	-	—
kgs. .....lb.	.58½-		—
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb.	1.04	-	—
cbys., dms.....lb.	.85	-	—
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb.	2.10	-	2.39
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.gal.	.141	-	—
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb.	.60	-	.77
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal.	.15½-		—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal.	.26	-	—
tanks, works.....gal.	.18	-	.18¾
Pine, dms.....gal.	.28	-	—

Chemicals
FOR LEATHER
The importance of leather in the prosecution of the war and for civilian use is obvious. Tanners and Leather Processors are working day and night to meet the herculean task of supplying Army, Navy and Marine Corps requirements, plus civilian needs.
Naturally, greater quantities of chemicals are required by the leather industry. Stauffer has the capacity and is meeting these increased demands for chemicals.
Since 1885 Stauffer has been supplying industrial chemicals to every important industry.
STAUFFER CHEMICALS
Acids
*Aluminum Sulphate
Copperas
Borax
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Tartar Emetic
Sulphur
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Citric Acid
Commercial Muriatic Acid
Commercial Nitric Acid
*Copperas
Cream of Tartar
Liquid Chlorine
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Stripper, Textile
Sulphuric Acid
Sulphur Chloride
*Superphosphate
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Tetrachloride
(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only)
Stauffer
420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois
624 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
550 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston, Texas
STAUFFER
CHEMICAL COMPANY
L. MABIE

Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,b] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Cyanamide,[1,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 46%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks, lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd... gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .29
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.84.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal cns., works..lb. .25½- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .27½- —
returnable dms., c.l., divd., lb. .2070- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2120- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .51 - .53
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluylguanidin,[6], dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 5.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 5.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 5.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.60
222 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
230 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
230 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .75
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .80
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black Ew.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoldin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .63 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .42 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .53 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
564 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—[6]
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoldin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -23.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ethyl lactate, dms., works....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies, same basis, lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
tanks.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13¼- —
Monethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots., 5 oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dm.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1 ground, 85-95% bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net-ton.25.00 -28.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -28.00
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks.....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l. works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., divd.....lb. .18½- .19¼
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cassa, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —

Gelatin, silver, cs.	lb.	.90 -	.97
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.43 -	.45
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.48 -	.50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.49 -	.51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.24¼-	.24¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.25¾-	.26¼
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	12.00 -	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.05 -	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs.		1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs.		1.25 -	1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
30/58, bgs., c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/108, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
122-140, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
296-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
396-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	—
Glycerin, dynamite, high gravity, yellow dist., dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks.	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.25 -	1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
yellow, bots.	lb.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	5.10 -	5.15
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.25 -	5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07½-	—
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74%, same basis.	lb.	.05 -	—
75-79%, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%, same basis.	lb.	.06 -	—
85-89%, same basis.	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.	lb.	.08¼-	—
white, choice, loose.	lb.	.08¾-	—

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works.	lb.	3.75 -	—
molybdic, same basis.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 6%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23 -	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
Green, chrome, reduced, 11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks.,	lb.	.24 -	—
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
molybdic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.00 -	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00 -	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).			
Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.48 -	.49
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	No prices	
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Camphor (see C).			
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.55¾-	—
31, same basis.	lb.	.21½-	—
32, same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
33, same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
34, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
35, same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
36, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
37, same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
38, same basis.	lb.	.12¼-	—
39, same basis.	lb.	.10¾-	—
40, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
41, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14⅞-	—
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10⅛-	—
unscraped, same basis,	lb.	.09 -	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
Gum, copal, East India, black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped, same basis,	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore Kasak, bold, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.22¾-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
MA, same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bsks., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis,	lb.	.14½-	—
white, same basis.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
CBB, same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE, same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
DBB, same basis.	lb.	.11 -	—
DU, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
DK, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
MA, same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07¾-	—
MB, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07¾-	—
whse, entry point, c.l.,	lb.	.08¼-	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bsks., same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
bold, pale scraped, same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
pale chips, bold, same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
pale nubs, WCB, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
small chips, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
SG, same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
seeds and dust, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23¾-	—
mixed, same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips, small, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
cuttings of split, same basis.	lb.	.19½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C, same basis.	lb.	.31¾-	—
A/D, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
A/E, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.34¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.28¾-	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
E, same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
F, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—

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FORMIC ACID

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Sodium Hydrosulfite
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Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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Gum, dammar, Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. No stocks.
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .62 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .12
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Tacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l, f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y..lb.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.;
Southard, Okla.....ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.. Group 3...gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
2lb. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyocyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bs.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .28 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07¼
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .08½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls....lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23¼- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25¼- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23¼- .26¼
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .00 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank.gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.gal. .04½- .04¾
Okla.-Tex.,41-43 w.w.,tank.gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11¾- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Spanish .....lb. .31 - .32
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[3] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11e - .11½
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb .07¾- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib, dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.99 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 96% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l. lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .35 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .68
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Lima, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newals, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
95%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, works, c.l. ton.40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l..ton.43.50 - —
pea-size and pellets, same basis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —

Magnesia carbonate, USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .09 - —
bbls. ....lb. .09½- —
kgs. ....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .09 - —
bbls. ....lb. .09½- —
kgs. ....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs....lb. .0 1¼- —
bbls. ....lb. .08½- —
kgs. ....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. ....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. divd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l. divd. N. Y....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32 00
Malva flowers, black, bls....lb. No stocks
blue, bls....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[4] bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate,, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 85%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Mangrove bark, lf, and when available, bgs....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs....lb. No stocks
small, cs....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .43 - .43½
Calif., French type, bls....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls....lb. .40½- .41
French, bls....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs....lb.13.00 - —
technical....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms....lb. 2.80 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI., fib. dms..lb. 3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .12 - —
tanks....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Synthetic,[3,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .42½- —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

dms., c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. ....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns. ....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms....lb. .35 - .37
cns. ....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .63 - —

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Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanel, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works, lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dr. s., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
Mica, wet grd., biotite, c.l., bgs., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis..lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 16% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. No prices
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .36½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -145.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .96
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb.25.00 Nom.
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —

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Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
technical, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots. lb. 25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns. lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb. 25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y. lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms. bbl. 80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots. lb. 21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls. lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls. lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls. lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .19 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Russian, cns. lb. 17.90 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns. lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls. lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls. lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns. lb. 8.25 -16.00
Russian, cns. lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. lb. No stocks
Terpeneless lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb. 11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1530- —
10 or more lb. .1550- —
5 to 9 lb. .1590- —
1 to 4 lb. .1610- —
tankcar lb. .1490- —
tankwagon lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks. gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks. gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis.,, 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col.,,0-10 pour, tanks. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks. gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks. gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks. gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .23 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .25 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 6.50 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers. lb. 11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0899- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1305- .1307
tanks lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[6] exp., dms. lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots. lb. 275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms. lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 6.50 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms. lb. .25 - —
solid, dms. lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls. lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms. gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms. gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms. lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
independent brands, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers. lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3. gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-89@100 vis., 0/10 pour. gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour. gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour. gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms. lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
import cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Oil, peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms. lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento, refy., cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works. gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind. gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk c.i.f. N. Y. lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers. oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.35
dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast. lb. .0800- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1305- .1307
tanks lb. .1225- —
Oil, sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works. gal. .20 - —
tanks, works. gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns. lb. 12.75 -13.75
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill. lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1299- .1340
tanks lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1389- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 60.00 -65.00
tanks, works. ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
tanks, works. lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities. gal. .30 - .33
tanks gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb. 34.00 -35.00
Oil, whale,[5] ref., natural, dms., lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal. 10.00 - —
25-gal. gal. 12.50 - —
10-gal. gal. 13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls. gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).

Fragrance Of The
PINE
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Brought To You Through . . .
AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS
Pure Oils Distilled Especially For Us . .
Oil of White Cedar
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Oil of Juniper Leaves American
(Juniperus Communis)
Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.
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Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO
1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Manila, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12¾- —
Dinitroaniliin toner,[1] same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
Orange, molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bbls.....lb. .17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Orange orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls..lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .36 - .37
good, old crop, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .48 - .49
good, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
medium, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis, lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis, lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis, lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis, lb. 0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis, lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis, lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
142-145 AMP, same basis, lb. .0810- —
149-154 AMP, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .4
Paranisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.3
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .2
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .2
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .2
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .1
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .4
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .7
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .1
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .2
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .3
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .19 - —
tanks .....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- .0
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- .0
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 No
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 No
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .20 - .2
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .21 - .2
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .22½- .2
Niger, bgs.....lb. .21 - .2
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22¼- .2
Tanganika, bgs.....lb. .20½- .2
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .40 - .4
import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.1
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., De Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mo., Md., Mass., Mic Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kans City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ari Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okl S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Te Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Ne Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.3
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 6.03 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms.....lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅜- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅜- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅜- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅜- —
soft., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.0
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.3
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.3
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .75 - 1.2
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.81 - 3.0
Texas, North, North-Central, bbl. .95 - 1.2
West .....bbl. .78 - 1.0
Panhandle .....bbl. .80 - 1.2
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - 1.2
light .....bbl. .95 - 1.0
diesel, tanks.....gal. .03 - .0
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .8
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .9
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1,... gal. .06⅝- .0
No. 2.....gal. .06⅝- .0
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .0
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06⅜- .0
bunker, Baltimore, Md.bbl. 1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash... gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks. gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅜- .07

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From a thousand feet below ground in New Mexico comes potash, a mineral salt, incredibly rich in precious chemicals. *Muriate* and *Sulphate of Potash* for the fertilizers with which farmers are growing, with less labor, the larger food crops needed by the nation. *Magnesium Chloride* for International Magnesium, the new light metal used in war planes today and in days-to-come in motor cars and hundreds of exciting new products. *Potassium Chlorate* that gives the firing spark to millions upon millions of small caliber bullets. Chemical research has developed many new ways to utilize the power of potash to improve manufacturing processes in the paper, glass, leather, food, drug and other industries. The discovery of potash in America and the rapid development of production at International's mines assure ample supplies of potash for the many ways it will be used in post-war days for your comfort and pleasure. *International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.*

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Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal.	.10½-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal.	.09 -	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal.	.12 -	.13
Boston .....gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo .....gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.....gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford .....gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.....gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.....gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.).....gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)....gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.129 -	—
Providence .....gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester .....gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.....gal.	.13 -	—
Wilmington, Del.....gal.	.13 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport .....gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark .....gal.	.12 -	—
New York.....gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal.	.21½-	—
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal.	.21½-	—
No. 3, same basis.....gal.	.22½-	—
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis, gal.	.228 -	—
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal.	.223 -	—
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal.	.13½-	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond .....gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco....gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle.gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gal.)....gal.	.125 -	—
New York.....gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco) .gal.	.24 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½-	.07⅝
Stoddard (CS 8-38), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06¾-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal.	.07 -	.07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal.	.13 -	—
Boston .....gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11 -	—
New York.....gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb.	3.60 -	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09¼-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.87 -	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.82 -	.87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.65 -	.70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb.	.17 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb.	2.75 -	3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb.	4.40 -	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb.	5.00 -	5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	8.00 -	15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb.	4.55 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works....lb.	1.75 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.	13.75 -	14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.	12.00 -	12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate rock,[1,9] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton.	2.00 -	—
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton.	2.40 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton.	3.00 -	—
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis.... long ton.	4.00 -	—
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton.	5.00 -	—
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30%, P_2O_5 minimum...short ton.	2.75 -	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.00 -	—
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.25 -	—
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l. long ton.	4.30 -	—
70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton.	4.80 -	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton.	5.30 -	—
refinery ground rock, same basis..long ton.	4.50 -	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	4.70 -	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	4.80 -	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	5.00 -	—
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	5.50 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb.	.40 -	4.4
tins, export.....lb.	.55 -	—
yellow,[6] dms.....lb.	.25 -	—
cs. .....lb.	.23 -	.25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb.	.15 -	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb.	.35 -	.40
kgs., works.....lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15½-	—
Picni leaves, bgs.....lb.	.68 -	.09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz.	8.00 -	—
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz.	3.90 -	5.25
Nitrate, bots.. vls.....oz.	3.80 -	5.15
Pimento,[1] imitation, bbls., dms., lb.	.35 -	.36
Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.26½	Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.....lb.	.65 -	.70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.	16.00 -	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	22.00 -	—
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms.....lb.	.05 -	.06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.....100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
stands, 200 lbs.....stand.	6.00 -	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb.	.12 -	.13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb.	.10 -	.11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb.	.25 -	—
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb.	.80 -	.85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb.	.75 -	.85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb.	.60 -	.62
Indian, white, bgs. .....lb.	.10¼-	.10¾
Turkish, bgs.....lb.	.38 -	.39
cleaned, bgs.....lb.	.43 -	.44
Potash abietate.....lb.	.08 -	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb.	.28 -	.30
cns. .....lb.	.31 -	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb.	.13 -	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.19 -	.21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09¾-	.10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ½c. less.		
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07½-	—
Potash caustic, liquid, 45% basis, dms..lb.	.03½-	.03½
tanks .....lb.	.02¾-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.11 -	.11¼
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.119 -	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb.	.09¾-	.11¼
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.119 -	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb.	.18 -	.20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb.	.24 -	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb.	.33½-	.38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb.	.55 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.34 -	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb.	1.65 -	1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb.	1.50 -	—
100 lbs.....lb.	1.60 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb.	.34 -	.36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb.	.72 -	.75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	3.46 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	3.35 -	—
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb.	1.44 -	1.48
dms. .....lb.	1.35 -	1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton.	.20 -	—
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944.		
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton.	.21 -	—

TRADITIONS OF NIAGARA

Hub of Trade

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An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

EVEN BEFORE the white man came, Niagara was the hub of Indian trade routes that reached out to the north and west and south to the Mississippi. Today "The Falls" is the center of a large and still-growing commercial and manufacturing region that is typical of America's industrial might.

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CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, 17, N. Y.

Potash, manure salt, imp., 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[8] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[8] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[8] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Potash silicate, solut., 32° Be, dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylene glycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
Pumice, coarse, smaller lots...lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
refd.. 2°. dms.. same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, China, white, ivory, cs., wks..lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04⅞- —
Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves. bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,8] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

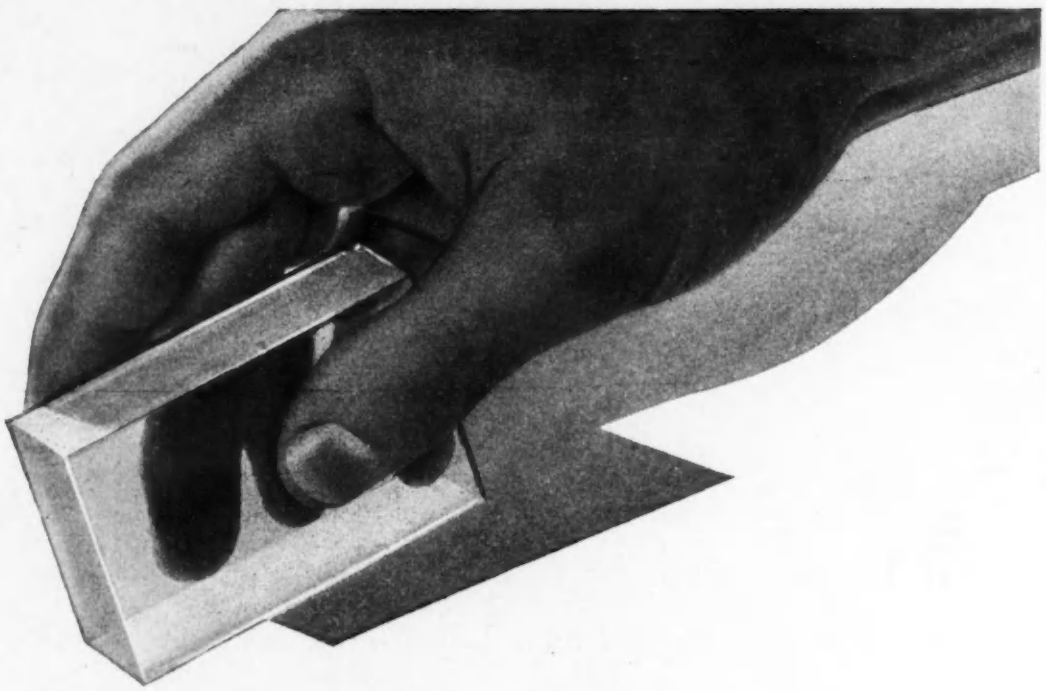
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[8] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[8] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.. .....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —



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Red oxide, reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Rep precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[4] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[4] bots.....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.81 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.27 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.47 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.47 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.47 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.58 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.59 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 4.67 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton..23.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb. 24.00 - 25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast. lb. .42 - .43
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 - 18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 19.40 - 23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 210.00 - 220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. cns.. .....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11¼- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10¼- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Shellac, D. C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3716- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs. 16.50 - 17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - 20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 35.00 - 38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.50 - 23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 22.00 - 25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - 13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Soda arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 96°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 96°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —

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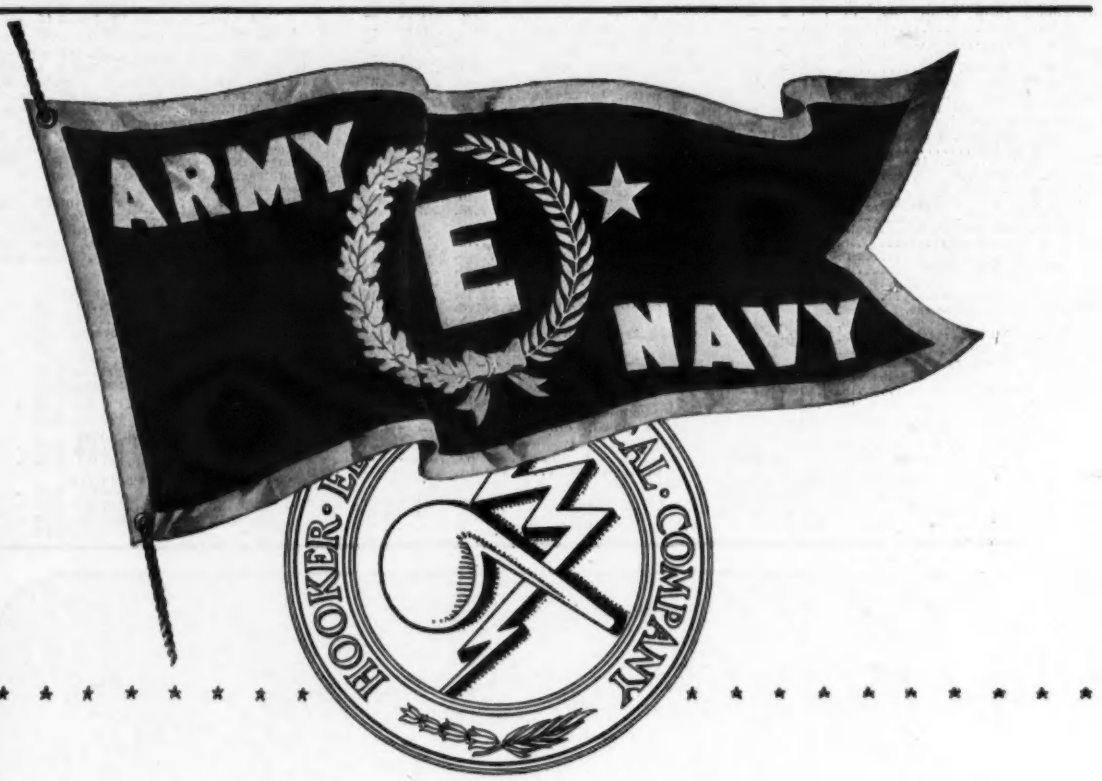
Soda, bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07⅞- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07⅞
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks..lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —

Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[3,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Soda hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid.. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.46
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55

Soda oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works.....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wrks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., July, bulk..ton.33.50 - —
Edgewater, N. J., bulk..ton.37.00 - —
bgs., same basis.....ton.40.50 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾



A New Star Shines at Hooker

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has just informed the men and women employees at Hooker that they have won the privilege of adding a coveted White Star to the Army-Navy "E" Production Award Flag which now flies above their plant.

This White Star is awarded for meritorious services on the production front.

In the words of Secretary Patterson it is:

"The symbol of appreciation from our Armed Forces for your continued and determined effort and patriotism."

It is with great pride and determination that the men and women of this company accept this honor. Pride in the accomplishments already achieved and determination that these accomplishments will be surpassed.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Tacoma, Wash. Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

4253

Soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
.lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins.lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts.....long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.lb. .10 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto.....unit-ton. .84 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
Superphosphate, triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .72 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 33% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-to 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p. bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[5] Brazil, bgs....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[5] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyiglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .63 - 1.25
Titanium tetrachloride, technical 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —

When our fighting men pull the trigger, they depend on a steady fire. Their weapons and ammunition are the best in the world. When brass for cartridge cases is drawn and heat treated, a scale is formed which must be removed before the next operation. The most effective and economical cleaning agent for this purpose is a solution of sodium bichromate and sulfuric acid. Such Bichromate solutions have been used extensively in the manufacture of brass products for many years. Mutual Bichromates meet all specifications and are widely used by our Government and throughout industry. Shipments are made from either of our complete plants or dealers' warehouses.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Trichloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30

Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms... ....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[3,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .79 - .83
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .67 - .70
tanks .....gal. .62 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[1] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosteral (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .06½- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¾
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.

IT PAYS TO TALK TO THE

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bag Expert

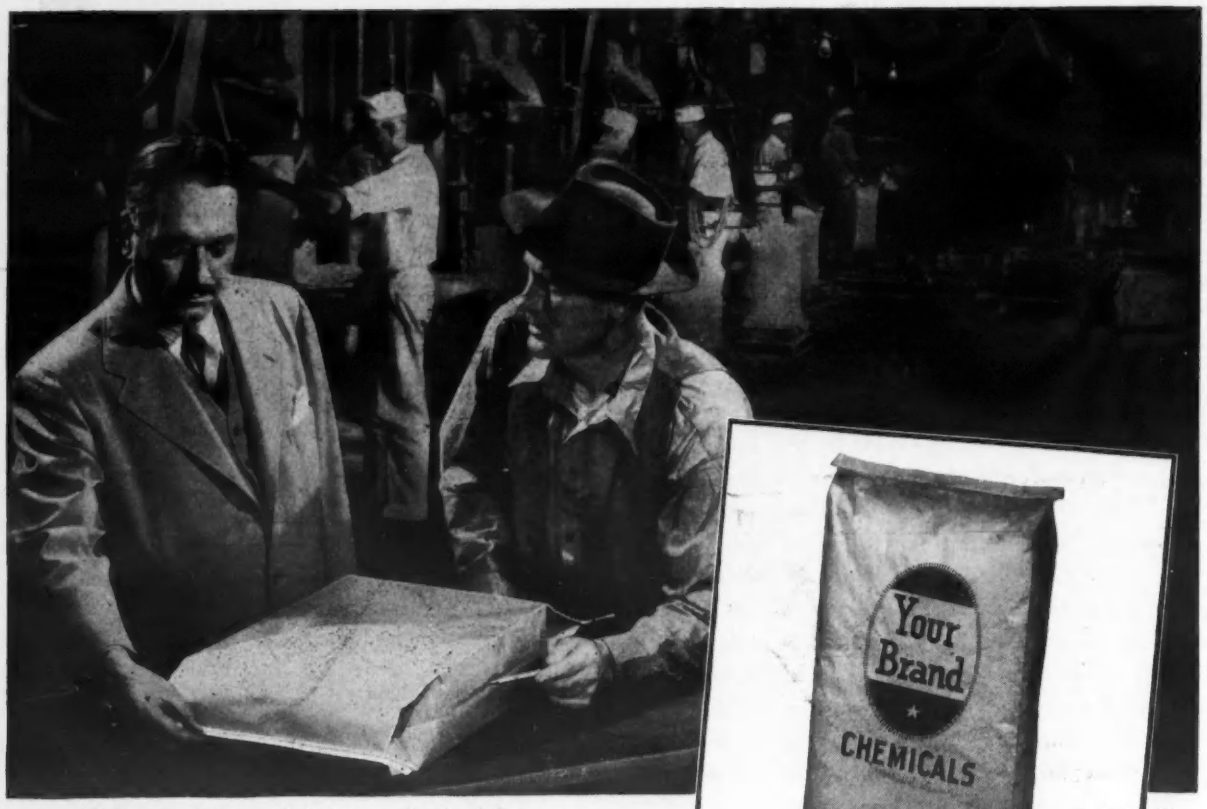
"You're more than just a bag expert. You're a detective!"

That's what a bag user said after one of our Multiwall Paper Bag experts visited his plant and solved a troublesome packaging problem which had been stealing his profits.

The counsel of our staff covers every phase of packaging by the bag . . . the bags themselves, filling and closing, shipping and storage. Our experts can give competent advice on these subjects because they *know* every angle of packing and shipping. Often they show manufacturers how to increase production and cut costs in the packing room.

Services of our experts are available to you without cost or obligation . . . whether you're a Bemis customer or not.

Next time you have a packaging problem, write or wire our nearest office. We'll have an expert on the job promptly . . . and it won't cost you a penny!



Bemis representatives are the kind of men who take off their coats and tackle a problem from a practical, experienced point of view.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CUTS COSTS AND REDUCES LOSSES WITH BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags for chemicals are economical, one-trip containers that insulate against moisture, and thus reduce caking and loss of quality. Their extra strength maintains output by minimizing breakage on production lines. Bemis self-forming gussets speed filling and closing. Brilliant Bemis printing makes brands stand out.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

East Pepperell, Mass. • Peoria, Ill. • San Francisco, Calif.
Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Oregon

Baltimore • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Denver • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Norfolk • Oklahoma City • Omaha • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb.	.16	—
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb.	.09	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.37	—
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb.	1.75	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb.	2.87	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.89	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb.	.04½	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb.	.02	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb.	.0345	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.0365	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.071	—
Persian orange (see O).		

Margarin Production Decreased in May

Production of margarin during May amounted to 30,774,997 pounds. This compared with 43,120,032 pounds in April and 27,611,368 pounds in May last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in May with the same month in the previous year follows:—

	Pounds—1943.	1942.
Production of uncolored oleomargarin..	*18,604,439	†22,129,022
Withdrawn tax-paid..	20,460,332	23,021,441

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in May, 1943, compared with May, 1942, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—1943.	1942.
Butter culture.....	52	28
Butter flavor.....	198	183
Citric acid.....	1	150
Coconut oil.....	.....	213
Color	.....	4
Corn oil.....	164,397	95,706
Cottonseed oil.....	9,618,969	9,813,427
Derivative of glycerin	34,640	42,208
Diacetyl	33	32
Emulsol	.....	735
Lecithin	21,026	14,595
Linseed oil.....	1,080	.....
Milk	3,237,775	4,002,690
Monostearin	17,866	9,048
Neutral lard.....	256,530	441,202
Lard stearin.....	.....	20
Oleo oil.....	457,369	1,714,805
Oleo stearin.....	171,516	208,267
Oleo stock.....	41,487	273,353
Peanut oil.....	281,512	69,501
Salt	577,942	791,187
Soda benzoate.....	12,117	11,005
Soybean oil.....	4,133,527	5,392,384
Sunflower oil.....	.....	81,965
Tallow	15,402	.....
Vitamin concentrate..	3,711	4,343
Totals	19,067,150	22,966,751
Production of colored oleomargarin	12,170,538	15,482,346
Withdrawn tax-paid..	190,650	59,352

In Colored Margarin

Butter culture.... ...	34	.....
Butter flavor.....	106	1
Citric acid.....	2	.....
Color	4,796	3,710
Corn oil.....	500	21,260
Cottonseed oil.....	297,798	421,371
Derivative of glycerin	20,248	4,163
Diacetyl	26	5
Lecithin	2,661	2,700
Linseed oil.....	1,080	.....
Milk	1,827,155	915,973
Monostearin	5,737	132
Neutral lard.....	134,531	4,680
Lard stearin.....	20,271	.....
Oleo oil.....	451,137	21,962
Oleo stearin.....	2,375	28,111
Oleo stock.....	161,506	3,155
Peanut oil.....	.....	7
Salt	417,681	166,358
Soda benzoate.....	8,932	76
Soybean oil.....	8,899,445	3,884,598
Soyflakes	8,100	600
Sunflower oil.....	.....	7,870
Vitamin concentrate..	2,326	454
Totals	12,266,447	5,489,216

Note.—The figures for May, 1943, are subject to revision until published in the Commissioner's annual report.

* Of the amount produced, 61,070 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 24,751 pounds were reworked.

‡ Of the amount produced, 21 pounds were reworked.

—O-P-D—

Octane Aviation Plants Get AA-1 Rating

OPD Washington Bureau

Assignment of an AA-1 preference rating for all of the 100-octane aviation gasoline plants that are scheduled for completion in 1943 has been announced by J. A. Krug, WPB Program Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Requirement Committee. Some of these construction projects previously had an AA-2X rating. Security considerations prevent revelation of the names of the companies involved in the uprating, or the locations and capacities of the plants.

—O-P-D—

ABC Fuel Oil, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.15	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb.	.15	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb.	.16	.23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb.	.11	.13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.	.14	.16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz.	3.00	5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.30	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb.	.16	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb.	.26	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.29	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.11¾	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¼	.13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.14	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.	.35	—
dms. .....lb.	.40	—
kgs. .....lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.35	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.50	—
USP, dms.....lb.	.30	.31
jars .....lb.	.36	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb.	.0315	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works.....lb.	.0250	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1035	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.1135	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.25	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb.	4.54	—
jars .....lb.	4.40	—
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).		

Zinc oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acidular, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07⅝	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08⅝	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09⅝	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10⅝	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.		
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.	.32	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb.	.11	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb.	.15	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29	—
ton lots, frt. equald...lb.	.30	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb.	.31	—
USP (same prices as tech.)		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs.	3.60	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.35	—
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.85	—
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.55	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.		

Zinc sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08⅝	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585	—
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure. ½c. for others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.26	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb.	.07	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb.	3.00	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb.	1.80	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Aug. 2 issue of OPD.

TWO SUPER REFRACTORIES THAT OPERATE SAFELY AT 3200° AND 4000° F

TAM Zircon (Zirconium Silicate) refractories operate safely at temperatures over 3200° F. while TAM Zirconium Oxide refractories are used in applications over 4000° F.

These two TAM super refractories resist acids and oxidizing atmospheres. They are being successfully used in the manufacture of phosphates, fused silica, aluminum melting and platinum smelting. They are also widely used as crucible backing and for various high temperature applications.

An experienced staff of field engineers located in various parts of the country are available for consultations without obligation. Write:

TAM PRODUCTS INCLUDE

Zircon bricks, special shapes and crucibles... Zircon insulating refractories... Zircon ramming mixes, cements and grog... Zircon milled and granular... Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide Refractories... Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide cements and ramming mixes... Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide in various mesh sizes.

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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For a Better Patent System

Nobody who can read objectively and without bias the findings and recommendations of the National Patent Planning Commission will contend that the constructive criticism therein aimed at the improvement of the patent system is not necessary nor sound. The patent system has its faults and because it must reflect the human traits inseparable from its interests and purposes, any patent system will have faults. The present system can be improved.

The patent commission's report is as significant in some respects for the matters with which it does not deal as it is for some of those to which its recommendations are directed. Its evaluation of the popularly promoted broad system of compulsory licensing is a case in point. The absence of specific recommendations on use patents and product patents (as distinguished from process patents) also is noteworthy. But, this does not lessen the importance of those matters in certain applications to the general economy.

In respect of use patents and process patents there is material reference in the commission's comment on the need for a uniform standard for the determination of patentability. A more difficult task of definition scarcely could be conceived. The commission suggests a criterion of advancement of the arts and sciences—the determination of that fact would often be most difficult—a condition which certainly is not met in many, perhaps the majority of patents, unless the terms, "arts" and "sciences," are given an extremely broad meaning. The recent invalidation by one court of the patent on the production of vitamin D by irradiation points the need for thorough study of all contributory factors in the defining of invention—the "spark of genius" criterion is neither relevant nor sufficient in many instances, and the exclusion of a force of nature would almost put an end to the patenting of machinery. But, the use patent can be abused.

The findings of the National Patent Planning Commission are not the pronouncements of anti-business theorists. The need for patent reform, argued for decades, does not exist merely in anti-business theories. It will be a very sad commentary on the alertness and foresight of business if the effecting of necessary and desirable reform is left to antipathetic reformers under a reactionary attitude that the patent system is as good as can be expected. These are days when expectations must be aimed high. Business should demonstrate what really can be expected of it in the promotion of the public interest by launching a program of patent reform on the pattern which its representatives have laid out.

—O-P-D—

Ceiling in Blame Only

The movable price ceiling which OPA has decreed for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate in order that the profit-greed of grain sellers may be taken care of is further evidence of the deplorable condition, frequently mentioned here, which attends any endeavor to couple agriculture and manufacturing as a working team. It demonstrates again that chemurgy has an impossible task; that not even the most wildly dreamt alchemy could tie agriculture properly to the benefits which are proffered by the science and technology of industrial utilization of plant materials.

The movable ceiling on the butyl solvents makes clear beyond all doubt that, as long as the prices of agricultural materials are left free to ascend far into the economic stratosphere, the OPA system of preventing price-inflation is not worth three whoops in a hurricane. It just doesn't work. Why OPA should waste its time and load manufacturing industry with a lot of record-keeping and related burdens merely to set up a price ceiling which means nothing, cannot be explained in terms of common-sense. Such "price-control" is a travesty of honesty.

Practical democracy is a travesty in various ways. In none is it more so than in the oligarchic methods by which frequently it operates and the condition which makes a dozen farm votes count for as much as a thousand business votes in the selection of so-called "Federal" governing representation. If this unbalanced ratio is to remain as a major influence in price-control, OPA would do better to quit the ceiling business.

—O-P-D—

It's Still a Big Job

There are many millions of persons in this country whose concept of the war program must have been jarred severely by these words recently spoken by the chairman of the War Production Board:—

> In order to meet the urgent demands of the armed services, huge production goals were set for 1943. And we are not currently meeting those goals from month to month. We are gaining in total output, but that output is not rising fast enough to meet the steady rise in our production goals. Production in May was unsatisfactory. Production in June, although better than in May, still did not show much improvement. I want to state bluntly, here and now, that, if we are to meet our overall schedules for 1943, the American industrial front faces a staggering job in the months ahead.

The war news from Europe is entirely too gratifying. It makes for a false satisfaction and mistaken security and starts talk about having gasoline for a fishing trip in September and beefsteak for dinner at least twice a week. The war has gone forward fast in the past few months. Its tempo has had to be matched by its consumption of munitions. And that is the point which is not properly appreciated. The law is the same as that of the increase of a motorcar's consumption of gasoline in proportion to its increased speed.

It is gratifying to consider that, at least on the fronts where United States men fight, the great cost of the war is measured far more in materials than in men. But, that means just one thing: civilian needs must put up with something short of what may be regarded as due and available.

—O-P-D—

Individualization Lags

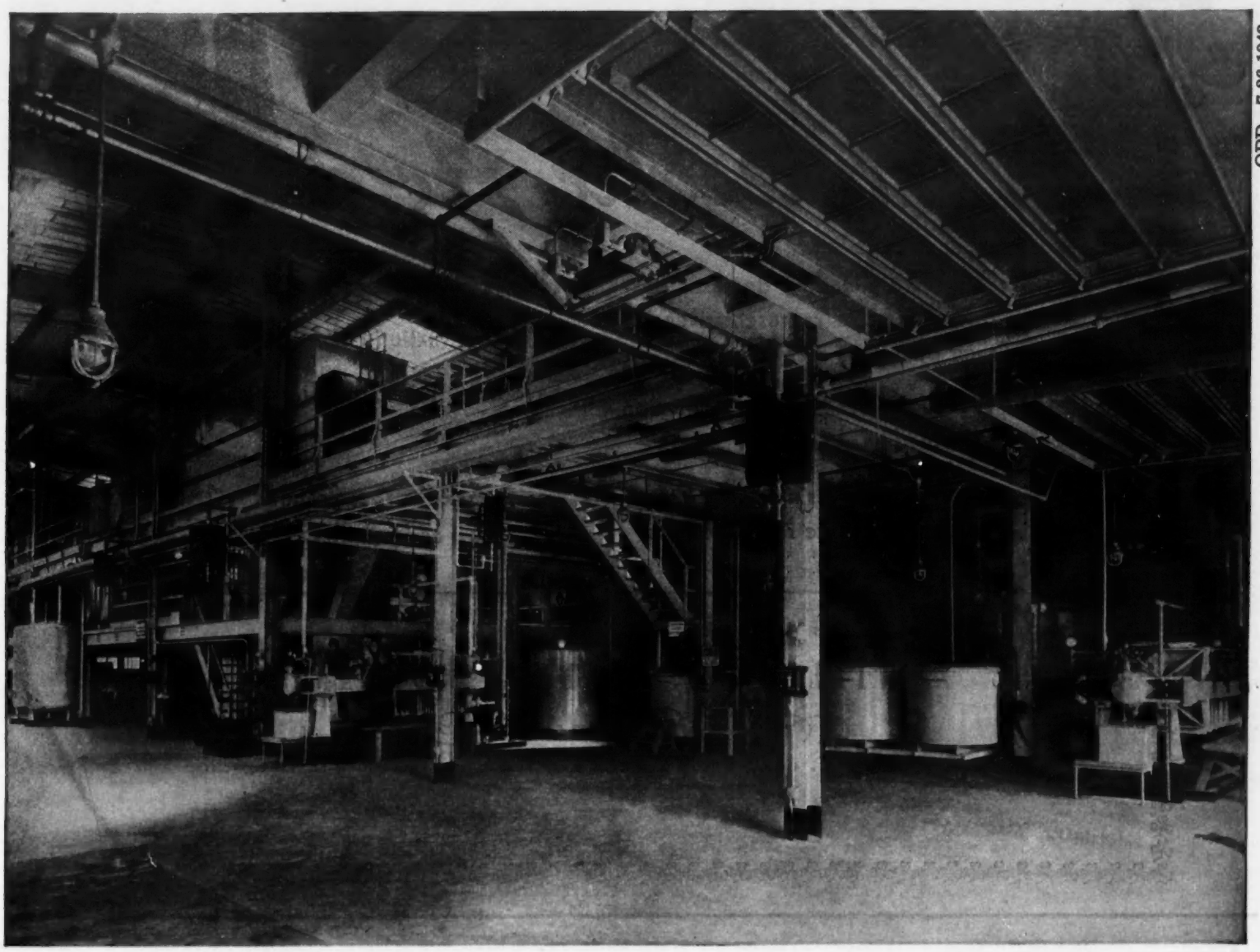
Individual incentives as stimulants for productive volume, or any other activity, apparently do not work out in practice so well as they appear in theoretical blueprints. The main difficulty is that incentive programs cannot be set up on a national scale, they must be individual, and none other than national-scale ideas in respect of working can get very far under the nationalized status of industry today.

Piecework was once a useful factor in productive operations: it still is in the relatively few instances where it can properly be set up. It is, of course, anathema in labor-union tenets, and the attitude of the War Labor Board is reputedly in line with that ostracism and only a bonus in which all members of an associated working group share equally for results obtained can get official sanction—so 'tis said.

Rugged individualism is a pretty phase. In respect of its practical application it is very little else. There is reason to wonder sometimes why a ban is not laid on the paying of rewards to employees for suggestions useful in connection with their work. The organized worker is not supposed to have any ideas of his own.

Regimentation is cried down everywhere as a curse on freemen. But, these same freemen in many lines of work are stringently held in check—may lay only so many bricks in a day or dig but so much ditch. There has been some easing off of checks on productive output to keep war programs speeding. But, in many instances those who work under such conditions know that they must not make too good a showing.

It may be too much to expect, but it would be a distinct advance in employer-employee relations for management to devise a system of compensation better than that which labor leaders have provided. It can be done; and it should be done. Such a system of quid pro quo is in operation in more than a few plants. It must be individualized for that is essential to practicability and is the only alternative for regimentation. Teamwork must be recognized in many instances, but individualization of activity and responsibility and compensation will have a specially important place in the broader and better expansion of the benefits of technologic resources, which is expected to mark the postwar era.



OPD—7-26-1943

Vitamins for Victory

• In all wars since history began disease has been the cause of more casualties, both military and civilian, than the weapons of the enemy. During the last World War it began to be recognized that some of these diseases, such as scurvy, were caused by a definite deficiency of some essential ingredient in the diet while others probably spread because of lowered resistance of the population due to this and other dietary lacks. Because of their relationship to life, these essentials were termed vitamins. Since practically nothing was known about them at the time, little could be done toward correcting these deficiencies.

Since then science has made tremendous strides in the chemistry of vitamins. The structure of most of those isolated has been determined and methods for synthesizing many of them developed.

The nations of the world have not been slow to recognize the importance of the vitamins. In her rearmament program Germany included factories for their production along with those for manufacturing guns, explosives and other munitions of war. One important ingredient in the emergency ration of the German parachute troops has been tablets of synthetic Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C). Our own Government has also recognized the importance of this vitamin and has included a product containing synthetic Ascorbic Acid in the ration of our Armed Forces.

The United States and the British Empire have also included the maintenance of civilian health and morale in their war plans. Enriched flours and breads, to which a number of the vitamins together with certain minerals have been added, have received official sanction. This development has been hampered by an insufficient supply of one of the vitamin ingredients – Riboflavin (vitamin B_2).

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the largest producers of Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C) for several years. There has been a continual increase in our production of this synthetic vitamin and plans are now in the process of consummation which will still further enlarge our productive facilities.

After a research program of several years, the production of Riboflavin (vitamin B_2) was started by our Company in 1940. At the present time we are bending every effort toward a great increase in the size of our productive facilities in order to assist in supplying the large quantities of this essential vitamin which are needed.

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NOW — available — allocation readily obtainable.

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HIGH—Phenol coefficient.

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WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

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MURIATIC ACID

C.P. OR COMMERCIAL GRADE

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SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemical Producers Pressed for Deliveries—Spot Stocks Generally Shy—Calcium Chloride Demand Increases

Pressed for deliveries against civilian contracts, war industries and lend-lease, producers kept their output at capacity levels last week. A substantial effort was made to keep pace with contract specifications but there were not many of the major chemicals that percolated into warehouses to replenish the spot supply. The general inquiry was reported active but the volume of actual business entered for home and export was restricted to relatively narrow dimensions.

Basic conditions did not change much over the week. Although every attempt was made to expand manpower for packaging and shipping, results did not meet with much success. It seemed impossible to get sufficient manpower, and women do not fit in very well when it comes to washing tanks, cleaning drums and other necessities required at the packing and shipping units of a heavy chemical producing plant. The paper proposition has proved favorable for many dry chemicals and has alleviated a lot of difficulty that might have been encountered.

Calcium chloride responded readily to a bucolic inquiry from various counties in surrounding states and showed considerable activity. Weather conditions were given as the primary cause, but there was road work to be done and shipments revealed a noticeable improvement.

Tailend demand for copper sulphate was rather heavy. There was not much monohydrated around. Rich farmers bought a lot of this grade early in the season for dusting purposes. It looked as though a fair volume of business in soda sulphide could have been placed if the material was obtainable for immediate shipment.

Several meetings at different cities were held last week between OPA and producers of sulphuric acid. A discussion in reference to revising the price ceiling on the acid is understood to have taken place.

Production of oxalic acid moved out fast enough to prevent any replacement of stocks. Output was reported sold ahead and the market for immediate shipment was definitely shy of stock.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 87.6 in the week ended July 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 67.1 in the previous week and 81.5 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride. — Moved freely mostly through channels reaching the acetate rayon mills. Essential wants were satisfied, and allocated shipments seemed to absorb production, leaving the situation tight at the close.

Ammonia Chloride.—Urgent requests for the white variety appeared to have been satisfied. Inquiries during the week could not be described as active although a moderate call for small lots was reported for immediate shipment.

Arsenic. — Allocations of white arsenic amounting to 89 percent of base period for insecticide manufacture over the third quarter may be enough. The amount required will be regulated by the infestation of the boll worm in the cotton fields.

Bauxite.—Recent arrivals while relieving a tense producing situation have not eased buying conditions. Sales are governed by allocation orders and the market maintained a very tight condition.

Barium Carbonate.—Moderate consuming interest reported for manufacture of bricks and ceramics. Supplies none too liberal here although it was understood some material might be obtainable.

Bleaching Powder. — Shipments against allocation orders went forward promptly. Supplies not excessive but sufficient to meet requirements.

Calcium Chloride. — Improved weather conditions brought out a better demand and the market revealed considerable improvement compared with conditions at the beginning of the month. Many counties seemed to find sufficient manpower to work on roads and the call for road building and repair work showed considerable expansion. The position was reported firm at the close.

Chlorine.—Supplies were reported freer and the buying situation was in better shape. Production seemed to have caught up with demand, temporarily at least. Inquiry was reported moderate.

Copper Sulphate. — Shipments reported steady and regulated by allocation orders. Inquiries for agricultural requirements continued to reach the market although the movement in this direction has passed its peak. The financial condition of farmers was reflected in their desire all season to purchase the monohydrated grade for dusting. The constant drain on the supply of this variety has brought available stocks to a relatively low level.

Phosphorus. — Buyers continued to find a tight market for this chemical and also its compounds. The movement while broad was under allocation regulation.

Potash Caustic.—Not as active as noted earlier in the month. Supply sufficient to meet demand with container shortage having tendency to delay contract shipments.

Potash Permanganate.—This market did not relax from its tight position during the month. Demand remained active with production taxed to meet requirements.

Soda Ash.—Bulk shipments left the works on time and producers made every effort to pack this material in paper bags and ship. The continued shortage of manpower made it difficult to pack and move a peak production without some delay and the market maintained a tight position all week.

Soda Caustic.—No apparent relief was accorded the shortage of supplies which has featured this market throughout the month. Demand was equal to if not above the producing level and an acute scarcity of dry caustic on spot has resulted. This condition had a restraining influence on trade both for home and export.

Soda Chlorate.—Market situation about the same as noted recently. Demand reported heavy with production moving more smoothly into consuming channels under new allocation order.

Soda Cyanide.—Inquiries reached the market for metal-treating requirements. Some interest from the Coast reported for fumigation purposes.

Soda Fluoride.—Moderate call reported for germacide and fungacide uses. Small lots commanded the most attention with sales at former prices.

Soda Nitrite. — Market remained relatively quiet with small lot sales occasionally to the dye and dry color trades.

Soda Phosphate.—Production moving steadily to satisfy miscellaneous consuming wants over a rather broad

—*Continued on page* 33

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	**170.0**	**170.0**	**170.2**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM HYDRATE and POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
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SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
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Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
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RED AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
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TURNER
chemicals
STEARATES
BROMIDES
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD, N. J. CHICAGO

OPD—7-26-1943 31

Chloride of Lime

(Bleaching Powder)

Domestic and Export Inquiries Invited

SUBJECT TO ALLOCATION BY WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

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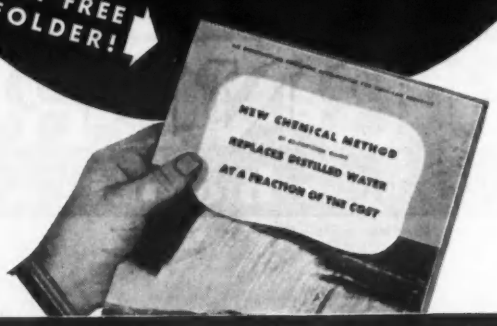

10,000 GALLONS FOR LESS THAN A DOLLAR on average raw water supply! When water supply is law in dissolved solids, cost may be considerably less! Capacities: 100 gallons up to 50,000 per hr.

ILLINOIS WATER TREATMENT CO.

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TESTED IN THE LABORATORY — ILLCO-WAY — PROVED IN THE FIELD

Trade Briefs

Cochrane Corporation, Philadelphia, has named R. L. Stone as flow meter representative with offices in the Commerce Building, Rochester, 4, and 295 Hartford avenue, Kenmore, 17, Buffalo.

C-O-Two Fire Equipment Company, Newark, N. J., has developed a new type of valve for carbon-dioxide fire extinguishers, known as the "Squeez-Grip." The new valve operates by a lever directly over the carrying handle of the extinguisher.

Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been named for the Army-Navy 'E' production award.

Dow Chemical Company, Pittsburg, Calif., has been named for the Army-Navy 'E' production award.

Margerum bauxite district, Alabama, the Andersonville bauxite district, Georgia, the War Springs bauxite district, Meriwether County, Georgia, have been mapped. Copies of the maps may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Baltimore Chemical Manufacturing Company, which manufactures hand, laundry and industrial soap, has acquired the four-story building at 109 Hollingsworth street, Baltimore. H. A. Devaux is president, Jerry Cohen vice-president, and W. A Berry, jr., secretary-treasurer. Production is expected to begin this month.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salesmen Ass'n Golf Led by Alexander

Winners at the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry's golf tournament held at the Bonnie Country Club, Larchmont, New York, July 15 were:—

Members low gross, Class A—Charles F. Alexander, L. Sonneborn & Sons, Inc.; members low gross, Class B, R. M. Stevenson, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; members low gross, Class C, P. W. Hiller, of Innis, Speiden & Co.; members low net, Class A, Russ Boland, of Topics Publishing Company; members low net, Class B, J. R. Eldridge, of the Virginia Smelting Company; members low net, Class C, George F. Smith.

Guests low gross, C. W. Benedict.

Members kickers, C. W. Frost, of the Prior Chemical Corporation; H. Cottrell, Innis, Speiden & Co. Guests low net, H. M. Schulman, of National Washing Sand; F. Berggren, of Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company. Guest kickers, C. L. Weirich, of C. B. Dolge Co., Westport, Conn. High gross and dinner door prize, G. V. Mutchler, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

The first thirteen prizes were $5 worth of War Savings Stamps, and the dinner door prize consisted of $25 War Bond.

—O-P-D—

Latin-American Exports To U.S. Exceed Imports

OPD Washington Bureau

Imports of merchandise, including gold and silver, into the United States from the twenty Latin-American Republics during the first quarter of 1943 exceeded exports to those countries by $101,000,000 as compared with the net import balance of $124,000,000 in the first quarter of 1942 and $42,000,000 in 1939, according to the Bureau of the Census.

—O-P-D—

Rovensky to Address Latin American Section

Latin American section of the New York Board of Trade will be addressed by Joseph C. Rovensky, vice-president of Chase National Bank, New York, in a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria, July 28. He will discuss "Looking Ahead."

—O-P-D—

Chemical Development Corp. Names Luaces President

E. L. Luaces has been elected president and director of the Chemical Development Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Luaces is also a member of the directorate of the Commonwealth Engineering Company of Ohio and New Wrinkle, Inc. He is also associated with the law firm of Toulmin & Toulmin in Dayton, Ohio.

—O-P-D—

Cowles Quits Lend-Lease

OPD Washington Bureau

John Cowles, special assistant to E. R. Stettinius, jr., the lend-lease administrator, has resigned his post to return to private life as president of the *Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune.*

Glycerin Research Plan Formulated

Due to the enormous demand for alkyd resin paints by the army and navy, the Glycerine Producers Association has placed resins first on its research program. Looking forward to postwar demands, however, the association sees important prospects for glycerin in the food industry. Glycerin and phthalic anhydride, according to the association's research committee, are essential ingredients for the alkyd resin paints. Estimates received by the committee show that 42 percent of the 1943 glycerin production available after fulfilling lend-lease requirements will go into these extra-tough coatings.

Next to resins as the objective of glycerin allocations this year come explosives. It is expected that 23 percent of the 1943 absolute glycerin production, now estimated at about 150,000,000 pounds, will be for this war purpose.

Research has collaborated with various Federal and State departments and with private individuals in the development of an economical quick-freezing process using a 50 percent glycerin solution. It was found that by immersion in this liquid, food products could be frozen quicker and better, and at higher temperatures than those required for air freezing. Another recent discovery related to the value of glycerin in making chocolate bars resist hot weather, and in preserving peanut butter.

Although the search for new sources of glycerin has gone on for several years, the Committee reports that, up to the present, none has been found comparable to animal and vegetable fats and oils. Experiments in the recovery of glycerin from distillers' waste have shown laboratory possibilities which, however, have not been turned to practical use, owing to the difficulty of getting the special machinery required, and to the doubt of a commercial postwar market for glycerin from fermentation sources.

—O-P-D—

Basic Chemical Gets $40,000 DPC Contract

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that Defense Plant Corporation, RFC subsidiary, has authorized:—

Execution of a contract with Basic Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., to provide equipment for a plant in Missouri at a cost of approximately $40,000. Basic Chemical Corporation will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

National Carbide Contract With DPC Increased

Allotment of $700,000 by the Defense Plant Corporation to National Carbide Corporation for expansion of its Bell's Ln. plant has been announced. Plant officials here said the funds are for the installation of additional facilities for increased acetylene and nitrogen production. Detailed plans have not been completed.

When you need:

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95% 97% 99%

MANGANESE SULPHATE

All Grades

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Sterilized

and **INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS** generally

INQUIRE

P. W. BONEWITZ CO.

Phone 372 BURLINGTON, IOWA

Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 31

field. Stocks limited for immediate shipment.

Soda Silicate.—Fair inquiry for immediate and prompt shipments. Orders reported for both home and export requirements at former price levels.

Soda Sulphide.—Reported definitely short for immediate shipment. Demand improving and keeping in excess of output.

Acids

Acetic. — Tight buying conditions prevailed in this market all month. Supply never seemed to overtake demand and while essential requirements were taken care of there was relatively little available for civilian or export wants.

Chromic.—Demand for plating purposes remained active. Shipments prevented any surplus accumulations and the market closed firm with offerings scarce for immediate or prompt deliveries.

Formic.—Quiet trading featured this acid throughout the month. Demand was spotty with the dye and finishing industries confining transactions to actual wants. The supply situation was easy.

Hydrofluoric. — Producers were pushed at intervals during the month to keep up with demand. Consuming inquiry showed a tendency to spread while a gradual tightening in buying conditions was revealed.

Lactic.—Combined miscellaneous inquiries were sufficient to more than absorb output and additional offerings were kept at a minimum basis all month. The market closed firm and tight.

Muriatic.—Scattered lots were obtainable although sales for home and export drained available stocks to a relatively low level.

Nitric.—Not in liberal supply but moderate lots were obtainable. A steady demand was reported for home and export.

Oxalic.—Buyers did not find market conditions easy at any time during the week. Shipments for war industries prevented any sizable amounts from reaching the open market. The position was firm and tight at the close.

Phosphoric.—Available supplies remained limited owing to large shipments for war industries. Some producers sold several weeks ahead.

Sulphuric.—Meetings to discuss proposed price regulations to replace current ceilings under the General Maximum Price Regulation were held at Atlanta, St. Louis and Chicago last week between OPA and producers. Demand was reported active with shipments heavy. Export interest remained active also during the month.

Insecticides

General demand reported active with all the major items sharing in the movement. Supplies were adequate in most instances, although reports were current that late buyers experienced occasional difficulty in securing goods in time for distribution.

Calcium Arsenate.—Too much rain over considerable cotton growing areas has encouraged the growth of boll weevil infestation and the call for this chemical was reported active. Some difficulty in securing material in time for distribution.

Copper Fungicides.—Supplies somewhat scattered in Bordeaux mixtures and copper specialty materials. Some manufacturers seemed to have sufficient supplies while others were sold out. Government asserts that adequate monohydrated copper sulphate supply is available but demand should be anticipated.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Active demand was supplied readily from stocks on hand. No shortage expected for the remainder of the season.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Demand kept ahead of output and buyers found no relief from recently reported tight position.

Paris Green.—Government has contracted for sizable quantities and little was available for civilian use.

Pyrethrum.—Position tight and will probably become tighter unless there is a broader substitution for synthetic organics for war requirements.

—O-P-D—

Robert L. Coe, vice-president of the Chase Brass & Copper Company, has been re-elected president of the Copper & Brass Research Association.

Ores Surcharges Approved by WSA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has announced its approval of the following rates and surcharges on shipments of ores and ore concentrates in bulk from Botwood, Newfoundland, to United States Atlantic ports:—

To United States Atlantic ports not south of New York, $4.40 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus surcharge of 209 percent.

To United States Atlantic ports south of New York and north of Cape Hatteras, $4.40 per ton, plus surcharge of 217 percent.

—O-P-D—

Kryolith Surcharge Approved by U.S.A.

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has approved the following rate and surcharge on transportation of kryolith in bulk from Greenland to United States North Atlantic ports:—

From Ivigtut, Greenland, to one United States Atlantic port north of Cape Hatteras, $6.95 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus surcharge of 177 percent on kryolith in bulk, transported under charter terms and conditions, effective with loadings completed on and after June 1.

—O-P-D—

Ginsburg Leaves Butcher For Law Practice

Alexander K. Ginsburg, affiliated with L. H. Butcher Company, Los Angeles, for fourteen years as purchasing agent and traffic manager, is now engaged in the full-time practice of law. Mr. Ginsburg, admitted to the California bar in 1938, is admitted to practice before the United States Maritime Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States District Court, and the Supreme Court of California.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Drug Club To Play Golf in Sept.

Chicago Drug and Chemical Club's golf tournament at the Evanston Country Club, July 13 was rained out. However, several foursomes played at nearby courses not so badly flooded. The tournament will be rescheduled in September.

Sulphuric Acid Production Up

Sulphuric acid (expressed as 50° B.) consumed in the United States in 1942, as compared by industries, is reported by the Bureau of Mines as follows:—

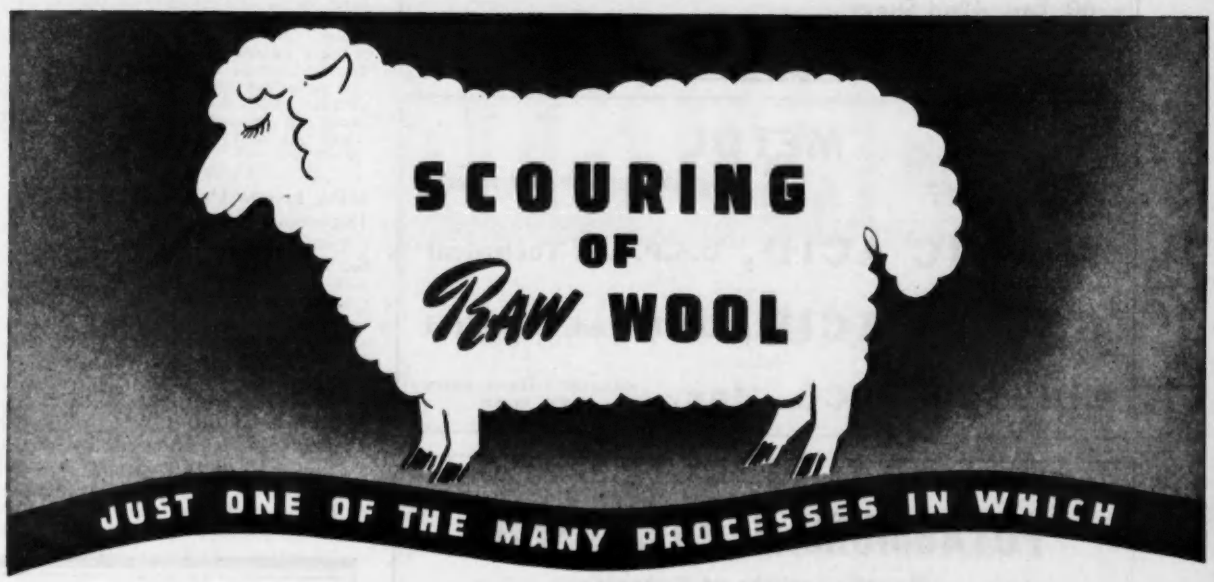
	Short tons	
	1942	1941
Fertilizer	2,950,000	2,300,000
Petroleum refining	1,650,000	1,400,000
Chemicals	*2,250,000	*1,790,000
Coal products	970,000	940,000
Iron and steel	1,600,000	1,500,000
Other metallurgical	840,000	800,000
Paints and pigments	760,000	700,000
Explosives	*195,000	*190,000
Rayon and cellulose film	625,000	555,000
Textiles	145,000	165,000
Miscellaneous	530,000	500,000
Total	12,515,00	11,040,000

* To avoid disclosing consumption of acid in direct defense applications, such as military explosives, acid so used in 1941 and 1942 is included under "chemicals."

—O-P-D—

Tungsten Deposits Mapped

Tungsten deposits of the Hyder district, southeastern Alaska, have been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.



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PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
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FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
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Another Pittsberg Product
METHYL BROMIDE
A highly effective fumigant with many applications; grain, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, etc.
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Pittsberg Chemicals

Niagara Alkali Receives Army-Navy "E"

In recognition of "high achievement in producing materials needed for war," the Niagara Alkali Company received the Army-Navy "E" pennant in impressive ceremonies at the company plant at Niagara Falls recently. "The Army-Navy 'E' will serve as an inspiration to apply ourselves with ever-increasing diligence that we may continue to produce to the full limit the products of our manufacture that serve in so many fields to the advancement of the war effort." J. Clarke Cassidy, president of the company, who presided at the ceremonies, said. "The 'E' will also serve to inspire our research to the achievement of even more important developments than those accomplished to date," he added.

When he accepted the "E" pennant, S. Willard Jacobs, vice-president of the company, said in part:—

The job that we have done is the result of good teamwork by all of the employees of the company. The flag is both an honor, and a challenge: an honor for past performances; a challenge to do still better . . .

There are many "firsts" to be credited to the Niagara Alkali Company. In 1907 it set up the first facilities for the manufacture of liquid chlorine in the United States. It was the first company to produce caustic potash in this country; first to produce flake caustic soda here; first American producer of carbonate of potash. And now Niagara Alkali is proud to be among those companies which are first in producing materials for victory.

—O-P-D—

OPA Issues Pamphlet Digesting Regulations

The Office of Price Administration has distributed the twenty-fifth of a series of pamphlets digesting interpretations of specific schedules and regulations, other than the General Maximum Price Regulation and Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 covering services.

—O-P-D—

Minerals Grinding Characteristics Recorded

OPD Washington Bureau

Records on the grinding characteristics of coal and other minerals tested by the Bureau of Mines at one of its experiment stations are compiled and contrasted in a newly-published report, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has been informed by Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau. A copy of the "Contrasts in Grinding characteristics of Mineral Products," may be obtained without charge by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Taste and Odor Control Methods Described

"Taste and Odor Control for Phenols with Activated Carbon," is the title of the feature article in the July issue of *Taste and Odor Control Journal*, published by the Industrial Chemical Sales Division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. The article, authored by E. C. Goehring, of the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority, Beaver Falls, N. Y., is the fourth in a series of papers presented at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Water Works Operators' Association. Copies of the journal may be obtained from the office of the company in 230 Park avenue, this city.

—O-P-D—

Atlas Fluorspar Corp. Chartered in Kentucky

Atlas Flourspar Corporation, Salem, Livingston county, Ky., capitalization $60,000 and mineral properties, Salem, $30,000 were granted charters to engage in fluorspar, barite, lead, zinc and other mineral mining operations. Incorporators were Charles L. Jackson and Hubert Vreeland, of Salem, and T. W. Rodenbaugh, of Elizabethtown, Ill., of both firms.

—O-P-D—

Western Electrochemical Gets DPC Contract

Western Electrochemical Company, Los Angeles, has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide plant facilities in California at a cost of approximately $300,000.

—O-P-D—

R.S.A. Corporation, successor to Organic Products Company, has moved from Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., its offices and plant to larger quarters in Ardsley, N. Y.

HENRIK MANNERFRID AB.
GOTEBORG, SWEDEN
Suppliers to the Swedish Government and British Legation, Stockholm

Would like to have post-war exclusive agency and selling rights in Sweden and Norway, of leading American producers of raw materials, substitutes and synthetics, such as:

Heavy and Fine Chemicals
Drugs
Essential and Aromatic Oils
Pharmaceuticals
Plastic Materials
Synthetic Oils
and Related Materials

Also for post-war representation in France and French possessions, by our Paris office, Mannerfrid Maine S. A. R. L., 20 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Closed for the duration.

Please offer above merchandise for sale in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, San Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Please address all answers to New York office

HENRIK MANNERFRID, Inc.
52 Wall Street New York 5, N. Y.

Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Farmer Response to WFA Emergency Program Encourages Starch Factors—Much Corn Is Purchased

The War Food Administration announced last week that more than 6,000,000 bushels of corn have been purchased since July 1 under the emergency program to make more corn available to war industries and livestock producers in deficit-feed areas. The announcement was encouraging to factors in the market for dyestuffs, leather, and textile chemicals, where the extremely tight situation prevailing in cornstarch has been a topic of much discussion for some time.

While continued operation of refineries to the end of July was recently assured by the amount of corn on the way to the plants, refiners had warned that action must be forthcoming at once to assure continued operation. It is believed that if this gratifying response on the part of farmers continues, the program will attain its objective.

WFA has assured those farmers who by August 10 sell their corn to a country elevator buying for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation that they will receive supplementary payments to cover any increase in corn ceiling prices from the time they sell their corn and October 31 inclusive. The extra payment will include any price differential between the date of sale price and the highest applicable ceiling price in effect before October 31 inclusive. It is estimated that there are more than 800,000,000 bushels of corn on farms, with many growers hesitant to sell their surplus for fear the price ceiling might be lifted.

Supplies of domestic tanning extracts are declining due to the shortage of manpower for collecting raw materials. This was not creating an acute situation last week, however, because of the shortage of hides. OPA has denied that there will be an increase in the price of hides despite rumors to the contrary.

Based on recommendations of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, WFA has announced the termination of cotton marketing quotas for the 1943 crop and has indicated that no quotas will be in effect for the 1944 crop. The action followed announcement of the July 8 cotton crop estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which indicated farmers had in cultivation on July 1 only 21,995,000 acres, about 8,000,000 acres under the 1943 permitted acreage. More than half of the underplanting of permitted acreage occurred in Texas, Georgia, and Oklahoma.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
277.1	277.1	262.8	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—No new features in market. Prices continue unaltered.

Alumina Chloride. — WPB allocations govern transactions on anhydrous material. Quotations show no change.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Heavy demand. Position firm.

Antimony Salt.—No new features. Prices same.

Chrome Acetate.—Position firm due to heavy demand.

Potash Prussiate.—No change in level of demand. Prices unaltered.

Soda - Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate. —Market conditions same. Prices unchanged.

Sulfamic Acid.—Market factors will be interested to note that the Textile Research Institute, to assist organizations actively interested in fireproofing of textiles, has prepared a special report on the subject titled "The Fireproofing of Textiles." The theory and practice of fireproofing as applied to textiles are discussed in the study, and examples are cited from the experience of various authorities.

Zinc Dust.—Material under WPB allocation control. Price structure steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Position steady. Material may be used for food coloring only.

Cochineal.—Demand at rather good level. No change in market tone.

Fustic.—Good movement of material into consuming channels. Price schedules unaltered.

Hypernic.—No new features. Quotations same.

Logwood.—Demand holding satisfactorily. Prices same.

Turmeric.—Market tight due to small stocks and replacement difficulties.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Factors experiencing difficulty in taking care of demand. Tone very steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Stocks very light. Prices unchanged from higher levels recently established.

Dried Blood, Soluble. — Producers report demand ahead of supplies. Quotations steady.

Egg Yolk.—Market continues extremely tight with new developments lacking.

Starch, Corn. — Market remains very tight. WFA reports that more than 6,000,000 bushels of corn have been purchased since July 1 under the emergency program to make more corn available to war industries and livestock producers in deficit-feed areas. A telegraphic survey of six principal corn States has revealed that, as of July 15, an estimated 6,248,000 bushels of corn had been purchased and an estimated 3,330,000 bushels shipped through the special WFA marketing program, which continues through August 10. It is believed that, if this gratifying response on the part of farmers continues, the program will attain its objective.

Starch, Potato.—Little to be had due to difficulty in getting potatoes for starch manufacture.

Starch, Sweetpotato. — Practically none to be had.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Prices at OPA maximums. Supplies declining due to shortage of manpower for collecting raw materials. Acute situation prevented by shortage of hides.

Divi-Divi. — Material under WPB allocation control. Quotations continue unchanged.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Position similar to that of chestnut extract.

Mangrove Bark.—No new features in market. Quotations steady.

Myrobalans.—Sizable shipment just received. Prices same.

Oakbark Extract.—Position similar to that of chestnut extract.

Quebracho Extract.—Improved supply conditions. Goodly shipment just received. Demand heavy. WPB allocations rule. No movements pricewise.

Spruce Extract. — Good demand against light supplies. Tone steady.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

WPB Forms Calf Leather Tanners Group

The War Production Board has formed the calf leather tanners industry advisory committee. Government presiding officer, Harold Connett. Committee members are are:—

George B. Bernheim, R. Neumann & Co., Hoboken, N. J.; Carl F. Danner, American Hide & Leather Company, Boston, Mass.; David B. Eisendrath, B. D. Eisendrath Tanning Company, Racine, Wis.; Edwin A. Gallun, A. F. Gallun & Sons Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; George J. Hiteman, Hiteman Leather Company, Inc., West Winfield, N. Y.; Milton Hubschman, E. Hubschman & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; V. G. Lumbard, Ohio Leather Company, Girard, Ohio, and R. L. Winans, A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass.

—O-P-D—

Madder History Told

The National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, this city, quarterly publication, *Dyestuffs*, carries articles on "Madder—Ancient and Medieval," by William F. Leggett; "Progress in New Synthetic Textile Fibers," by Herbert R. Mauersberger; "The Need for Control," by A. C. Tate; "Luminescent Paints," my J. Mitchel Fain. Copies may be obtained from the offices of the company, 40 Rector street.

—O-P-D—

Bernice Bronner Gets Post With Textile Chemists Ass'n

Bernice S. Bronner has been appointed vice-chairman of the membership committee of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Miss Bronner is in charge of the textile laboratory of Good Housekeeping Institute and has been secretary of the American Association of Textile Technologists for the past seven years. Patrick J. Kennedy is chairman.

—O-P-D—

Wattle Bark for Australia

About 1,500 acres have been planted with wattle bark trees in Victoria, Australia, in an effort to develop a tanning extract industry, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce. A large plantation will be established in South Australia if these plantings are successful.

ALBUMENS

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★ THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU DOMESTIC AND CHINESE IMPORTED ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS

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SYNEKTANS TANASOLS

For use in combination with extracts and chrome salts

EMULSIFIERS — DEGREASING COMPOUNDS

SULPHONATED OILS — FAT LIQUORS

FUNGIZME BATES for all leathers

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

PASSAIC, N. J.

Natural Products Refining Co.

910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Natural BICHROMATES

deliveries of TOLUOL are curtailed . . .

Toluol in peace-time is widely used in such synthetic coatings as lacquers and enamels and in the production of dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other important chemicals. In war-time it is principally converted into T.N.T. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Improvement in Coal Production Encourages Interests in Coaltar Chemicals Market—Steel Rate Also Advances

Recent declines in estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations due to labor disturbances in the coal industry have caused considerable apprehension among factors in the market for coaltar chemicals, and, in face of the growing demand for benzol for aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber, the critical situation that exists in xylol and the vital importance of numerous other basic products to the war effort, it was encouraging last week to learn from Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold Ickes that production of bituminous coal continues to improve materially, while production of anthracite is fast approaching the high levels attained before the strike.

Also of interest to market factors was the increase in steel operations for the week, which were scheduled at 98.3 percent of capactiy, comparing with 97 percent in the previous week, with 97.6 percent a month ago, and with 98 percent in the corresponding week of last year, a decline of 0.4 point from the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Production at last week's rate was equivalent to 1,702,200 net tons of ingots and steel for castings, compared with 1,679,700 tons in the previous week, with 1,690,100 tons a month ago, and with 1,676,500 tons in the corresponding week of 1942.

All catalysts sold for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, and toluol from petroluem are exempt from price control, OPA ruled last week. The exemption includes the entire class of catalysts, and the action expands previous OPA actions in which certain types of catalysts were withdrawn from price control.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber needs increasing. Recent production estimates higher. Material under WPB allocation control. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 3,654,500 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—No change in level of demand. Supplies remain tight. Quotations same. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 14,264,600 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities taking material in good volume. No change in quotations. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 754,400 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—No new developments. Market very tight. Prices unaltered.

Naphthalene.—Market steady. WPB allocations govern crude transactions. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 1,591,500 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Supplies available for intermediates tight due to heavy war needs for material. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 212,200 pounds of phenol.

Pitch.—No new features in market. Quotations same.

Pyridin.—Good demand for item for sulfa drugs and vitamins. Tone continues steady.

Tar Acid Oil.—WPB allocations rule. Price schedules unchanged.

Toluol.—Heavy war and related needs hold market tight. Explosives manufacture consuming large volume. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 730,900 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Market continues very tight. Supplies of petroleum xylol, which have been of some assistance in current emergency, are rapidly dwindling and situation next month is expected to be very critical. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 17 indicate production from that source of 165,000 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 21.—Demand continues good for most grades of coaltar bases. Benzol is subject to steady call from buyers. Offerings are scant from most suppliers. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand good. Quotations remain firm.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market position. Prices same.

Cyclohexanone.—Interest at good level. Prices steady.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Inquiry for material continues good. Prices show no change.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies remain very tight. Market tone unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new developments in market. Undertone strong.

Broenner's.—Material in fair demand. Quotations unaltered.

Cleve's.—Demand active. Price situation steady.

Fumaric.—Active demand against light supplies. No movements pricewise.

Gamma.—Needs in good volume. Prices schedules confirmed.

Laurent's.—Good volume of inquiries. Market tone firm.

Maleic.—Market tight. Interest continues good. No alterations in price schedules.

Malic.—Supplies light. Interest good. Firm undertone.

Picramic.—Active demand against light supplies. Prices same.

Picric.—Demand at recent levels with no change pricewise. New York Committee of the National War Fund reports that so many of the Japanese bombs dropped in China's northwest territories have failed to explode that the picric acid taken from them has been found sufficient to dye this year's entire Chinese blanket supply.

Salicylic.—Supply conditions tight. Undertone firm.

Sulphanilic.—Good interest. Supply situation unchanged. Prices same.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.—No change in level of demand. Quotations unaltered.

Anilin.—Item under WPB allocation control. Prices unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—No new features. Quotations same.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies tight. Prices show no change.

Benzidin Base.—Material in active demand. Prices unchanged.

Benzoyl Chloride.—No change in level of consumers' interest. Quotations same.

—*Continued on page 37*

Current prices on coaltar chemicals are given in the alphabeticad list of prices beginning on page 9

Eastern Oil Service Has 74,000 Tankcars

OPD Washington Bureau

More than 2,500 tankcars have been withdrawn from various services during the past two months and assigned to haul petroleum to the East, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced.

The ODT made it clear, however, that these additions do not represent a net gain of 2,500 cars in Eastern service during that period. In response to certifications submitted to the ODT by the Petroleum Administration for War, blocks of cars are withdrawn from the haul to the East from time to time and assigned to other service essential to the war.

The Joint Tank Car Sub-Committee of the Petroleum Industry Committee has reported that on July 1 there were slightly more than 74,000 tankcars in the Eastern petroleum service.

—O-P-D—

WPB Names Production Scheduling Div. Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Robert M. Hatfield as acting director of the Production Scheduling Division of the War Production Board has been announced by Harold Boeschenstein, Director of the Production Controls Bureau.

Mr. Hatfield has been chief of the boiler section of the Power Division of the Office of War Utilities since January 10, 1942. He came to WPB from Combustion Engineering Company, Inc., where he was a sales engineer. Harry Zellman, former director of the division, will continue with the Production Controls Bureau in a consulting capacity.

—O-P-D—

Reilly Has Raw Material For Synthetic Elastomers

A new raw material which offers possibilities in the development of synthetic elastomers has been made available by Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis. The new chemical, developed in the Reilly laboratories, research division of the Reilly organization, is 2-Vinylpyridin, which is the pyridin analog of styrene.

According to Reilly chemists, 2-vinylpyridin copolymerizes similarly with butadiene and styrene, and with butadiene and styrene together, to form a synthetic elastomer which is said by rubber experts to have very interesting properties. The material boils at 159 deg. C. (760 mm) and can be distilled at about 98 deg. C. at 100 mm. It is soluble to the extent of about 2.5 percent in water and is readily emulsified with water, about 15 percent of the water dissolving in it.

Reilly officials announce that the company is now in production on 2-vinylpyridin, and that the Reilly technical staff will be pleased to consult and cooperate with producers interested in investigating the possibilities of the new material as a modifier in the copolymerization of styrene and butadiene, also in the manufacture of elastomers for specialized uses.

—O-P-D—

Winn General Counsel For Civilian Defense Office

OPD Washington Bureau

Milton Winn has been appointed general counsel of the Office of Civilian Defense. He succeeds Harold W. Newman, jr., who resigned to return to private practice. Mr. Winn had practiced law in New York city for twenty-two years before joining the legal staff for OCD in November, 1942.

—O-P-D—

Goodrich Issues New Rubber Gloves Catalog

A new catalog section on its line of "Anode" process acid and industrial rubber gloves has been issued by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron. The catalog section describes the process by which they are constructed, the advantages which this imparts to gloves which must do heavy-duty service, and lists types and uses of the various gloves.

—O-P-D—

Fritts Chicago Manager For Baker Castor Oil Co.

H. H. Fritts has resigned from the St. Louis staff of the national Lead Company, to assume charge of the Chicago office of the Baker Castor Oil Company.

G.E. Forms Resins, Insulation Materials Div.

A new division of the appliance and merchandise department of General Electric Company to be known as the resin and insulation materials division, has been formed with E. L. Feininger as manager, it is announced by H. L. Andrews, vice-president in charge of the appliance and merchandise department, Bridgeport, Conn. The new division will be responsible for the manufacture, engineering and sales of insulating varnish, glyptal, varnished cloth and mica products.

E. L. Feininger, manager of the new resin and insulation materials division, has appointed C. K. Mead as sales manager, C. S. Ferguson as engineer, and H. K. Collins as superintendent. The division will be headquartered in Schenectady, with the exception of Mr. Mead's sales operation, which will remain temporarily in Bridgeport.

Mr. Feininger, a native of Troy, has been with General Electric since he was graduated from R. P. I. in 1912 and has been associated with the varnish and mica products department since 1926 when he was appointed superintendent of the department. In 1931, when he assumed the added responsibilities of engineering, he was named managing engineer. Previous to 1926 he was employed as a chemist in the company's research laboratory.

Mr. Mead was born in Fair Haven, Vermont. He entered the employ of General Electric in 1908 and, following service in the supply, switchboard and marine departments, was made manager of miscellaneous sales in 1922. In 1937 he became manager of glyptal and insulation sales with headquarters in Bridgeport.

—O-P-D—

Texas Co. Converting Calif. Refinery to 100-Octane

The Texas Company has begun work on the conversion of its present refinery in Wilmington, Calif., into a 100-octane gasoline refinery, at a cost of approximately $50,000,000. The project involves construction of about 40 buildings. Much of the work will be done by the Texas Company. The Foster-Wheeler Corporation, of 715 West Olympic boulevard, Los Angeles, has a contract for the alkylation system and the feed preparation.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 36

Betanaphthol.—Tone firm. Prices unaltered.

Betanaphtholamine.—No change in supply situation. Demand at recent levels. Quotations firm.

Diethylanilin.—No new developments in tight market.

Dimethylanilin.—Material in tight supply. Quotations confirmed.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Position remains very tight. Prices strong.

Dinitrotoluene. — Supplies short. Market tone firm.

Diphenyl.—Consumers showing steady interest. Prices unaltered.

Diphenylamine.—Material in good inquiry. Supplies tight. Prices firm.

G Salt.—Requirements in good volume. Quotations steady.

Metanitroanilin.—Material in limited supply. Prices strong.

Metaparatoluidin. — Tight supplies hold market strong.

Metaphenylenediamine.—WPB allocations rule transactions. Prices same.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No movements pricewise.

Monochlorobenzene. — Heavy war needs hold market in tight position. No alterations in price schedules.

Nitrobenzene.—Position tight. Price schedules unchanged.

Nitronaphthalene. — Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Undertone strong.

Orthocresol.—Material in tight supply. Quotations steady.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Supplies short due to tight raw material situation.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Raw materials short. Market position continues tight.

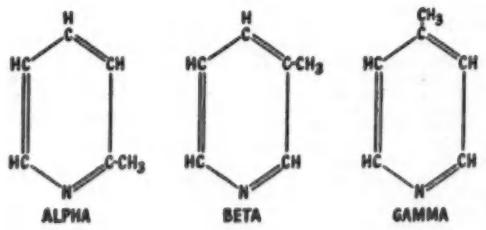
Parachlorophenol. — No new features in strong market.

Paranisidin. — Situation unaltered. Quotations unchanged.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Market conditions remain tight. Quotations steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies comparatively easy due to tight glycerin situation. Material under WPB allocation and use control. Prices unaltered.

Picolines



Grades Available—alpha picoline distilling completely within 2°C, beta picoline 95% minimum purity, gamma picoline 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	alpha	*beta*	*gamma*
Molecular Weight	93	93	93
Melting Points	—69.9°C.	—18.3°C.	+3.8°C.
Boiling Points	128°C.	143.5°C.	143.1°C.
Specific Gravities at 15°/4°C.	0.950	0.961	0.957

State: Liquid

Solubility: *alpha*-picoline is very soluble and *beta* and *gamma*-picoline are completely soluble in water and form constant boiling mixtures with it. They are all completely miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether.

Uses: The high water-solubility and the boiling points of picolines recommend them for many solvent uses in place of more expensive solvents, particularly where the use of a pure compound will reduce costs in comparison with wide boiling ranges of unknown compositions. Used in the synthesis of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds. A starting material in the manufacture of rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants. Beta picoline is a starting material for the manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

Koppers will also be glad to submit samples and prices on other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine, lutidines, quinoline and higher-boiling bases.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

J&L CP BENZOL

PLASTICS FOR PLANES

Instrument panels . . . cockpit seats for new planes . . . control knobs — delicate instrument parts . . . are products of modern plastics. Vital to making these plastics is synthetic phenol derived in large part from benzol. J&L CP Benzol . . . made to highest standards of purity and controlled for quality . . . is widely used in the manufacture of synthetic phenol.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
CONTROLLED QUALITY BY-PRODUCTS FOR WAR
BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • PYRIDINE • SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

J&L STEEL

REPUBLIC XYLOLS

3°—5°—10°—COMMERCIAL

REPUBLIC STEEL REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ALSO

BENZOLS 1°—2°—90% - Motor

TOLUOLS Nitration-Commercial

SOLVENT NAPHTHA • AMMONIUM SULPHATE

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
Canton, Ohio • Massillon, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Birmingham, Alabama

Xylidin.—Market tone strong. No new features.

Coaltar Colors

The market for coaltar colors over the past week exhibited little change. Civilian textile manufacturers' demand for dyes was in approximately unchanged volume and military requirements continued to feature the market. The call for dyes for other than textile uses was of routine proportions.

Three colors are listed in the 1943 edition of the Fall Hosiery Card, according to an announcement issued by the Textile Color Card Association. Featured are rica sun, an animated sunblush tone; rio tan, a warm tropical shade with a golden tint, and mexibeige, a more neutral autumnal version. The card is being issued in cooperation with the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

—O-P-D—

F.T.C. Hits Multple Basing Point System

—Continued from page 3

transportation by any means, at any cost, or to any place they may desire.

(c) Quoting or selling cement at f.o.b. mill prices calculated by deducting actual common-carrier transportation charges from delivered-price quotations or delivered prices which are equivalent to the sum of the base price at, plus common-carrier transportation charges from, any point other than the actual shipping point.

(d) Quoting or selling cement ostensibly at f.o.b. mill prices, but which prices, plus common-carrier transportation charges to purchasers' destinations, are systematically equivalent to identical delivered costs to such purchasers from differently located mills.

(e) Quoting or selling cement at delivered prices calculated as or systematically equivalent to the sum of the base price in effect at, plus common-carrier transportation charges from, any point other than the actual shipping point.

(f) Quoting or selling cement at delivered prices which systematically include a common-carrier transportation factor greater or less than the actual cost of such common-carrier transportation from the point of shipment to destination.

(g) Quoting or selling cement at delivered prices which systematically include a freight factor representing transportation by a common carrier having higher rates than the means of transportation actually employed.

(h) Quoting or selling cement at destination-cost figures accompanied by a requirement that for invoicing purposes the f.o.b. mill price shall be determined by making specified deductions from said destination cost figures.

(i) Quoting or selling cement to any instrumentality of the Federal Government in a manner or upon terms which deprive the Government of all or any part of the benefits of land-grant or other special common-carrier rates to which it may be lawfully entitled.

(j) Collecting, compiling, circulating, or exchanging information concerning common-carrier transportation charges for cement used or to be used as a factor in the price of cement, or using, directly or indirectly, any such information so compiled or received as a factor in the price of cement.

(k) Controlling or attempting to control the destination or use of cement after the acquisition of title thereto by the purchaser.

(l) Determining upon any basis for the selection or classification of customers, or using any basis so determined for selecting or classifying customers.

(m) Determining upon the projects or types of projects for which, or the purchasers or classes of purchasers to whom, sales of cement will or will not be made directly by respondents.

(n) Collecting, compiling and circulating, or exchanging statistical data which reveal the individual production, stocks, sales, or shipments of cement of any corporate respondent to other corporate respondents.

(o) Maintaining any form of espionage for the purpose of determining whether or not their customers purchase or deal in imported cement; or discontinuing or threatening to discontinue sales of cement to customers because they purchase or deal in imported cement.

(p) Determining upon any discounts, package charges or refunds thereon, or other terms or conditions of sale, or using any discounts, package charges or refunds thereon, or other terms or conditions of sale so determined.

3. Discriminating in price between or among their respective customers by systematically charging and accepting mill net prices which differ by the amounts necessary to produce delivered costs to purchasers identical with delivered costs available to such purchasers through purchases from other respondents.

4. Using any means substantially similar to those specifically set out in this order with the purpose or effect of accomplishing any of the things prohibited by this order.

—O-P-D—

War Plants In Peacetime Discussed

—Continued from page 3

ished products, located at Geneva, Utah, costing $190,000,000. A $100,000,000 steel plant at Homestead, Pa.; a mill at Chicago costing $85,000,000, and 120 smaller steel plants and additions to plants in connection with privately-owned steel plants.

Nine plants for the production of aluminum having an annual capacity of 1,200,000,000 pounds of aluminum. This is more than the capacity of all privately-owned aluminum plants. In addition there are 45 plants built by the government for the fabrication of aluminum. The total investment in aluminum facilities aggregates $760,000,000.

Approximately $430,000,000 has been invested by Defense Plant Corporation in plants for the manufacture of magnesium. Private industry owns only about 8 percent of the total magnesium production of the country and the government therefore will be in a position, he said, to "smother private industry in the manufacture of magnesium, and also to dominate the aluminum industry, because the government alone will have more than enough capacity to supply the entire peacetime needs for aluminum.

In rubber, the government will have an investment of $625,000,000 in plant facilities, sufficient to manufacture more than 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually, which is one-third more rubber than was ever used in peacetime.

It is not reasonable to suppose that we will rely entirely upon synthetic rubber after the war, but we will need to maintain and operate the most efficient of these plants and produce a very substantial amount of the rubber requirements so that we will never again be wholly dependent upon outside sources for rubber.

In the case of machine tools, the DPC will own almost one-half of the country's machine tool manufacturing facilities, while in the case of aircraft production the investment of $2,700,000,000 in 521 plants is ten times the value of privately owned investments in this industry.

DPC has financed the construction of fifty plants for the manufacture of high octane aviation gasoline, at a cost of $500,000,000, and 20 of the plants are owned by the government. Also DPC has built and is building 3,800 miles of pipelines, at a cost of $180,000,000.

—O-P-D—

ODT Asks Freight Receiving 6 Days Per Week

The Office of Defense Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission called on all receivers of freight to arrange immediately for full six-day-a-week receipt of carload and less-than-carload shipments. The joint appeal was made in a statement issued by Joseph B. Eastman, director of Defense Transportation, and Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. Monroe Johnson, who is in charge of car service matters for the I. C. C. The appeal was prompted by the current practice of many manufacturing establishments, commercial houses, and stores of refusing to receive freight on Saturdays and restricting the hours for its receipt on other days of the week.

—O-P-D—

Dustin Wilson Quits PAW to Reenter Business

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation of Dustin W. Wilson, technical consultant of the refining division has been accepted today by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes. The resignation is effective July 31.

Mr. Wilson will become associated with Arthur G. McKee & Co., designing and construction engineers in the iron and steel and petroleum fields. No one has been named to succeed him.

—O-P-D—

Austin Powder Fined

Federal Judge George A. Welsh in Philadelphia last week fined the Austin Powder Company, Cleveland, $2,000 in violation of the antitrust laws. The Austin firm, previously pleaded innocent, had been indicted with five other corporations on a charge of fixing prices on commercial explosives.

—O-P-D—

American Viscose Corporation has changed the name of its sales development department at Marcus Hook, Pa., to textile research department.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers Surmounting Tight Linseed Oil Obstacle With Replacements—Offer Newly-Formulated Lines

Although still greatly handicapped in their mixing operations by the scantiness of the supply of linseed oil available to them for non-essential uses until the new crops of flaxseed are harvested and pressed in the late Summer and early Fall, leading paint and varnish manufacturers are making considerable headway in the production of new lines of finished products, in accordance with recently devised formulations in which bodied linseed and other replacement oils are being successfully employed as the necessary vehicles, in anticipation of a fairly sizable demand from dealers and professional painting contractors with the advent of cooler weather.

In pursuance of their Midsummer mixing operations, these paint compounders are making moderate purchases of lead, zinc and titanium pigments, dry and chemical colors, natural resins, binders and glues and have indicated that they would buy much more extensively of synthetic resins, solvents and glues, if the market afforded them.

In the acceleration of their manufacturing activities, with which to meet Fall requirements in ready-for-immediate-application products, they are stimulated by evidence of a gradual depletion of stocks in dealers' hands, resulting largely from the steady drain upon these stocks occasioned by belated outside protective coating operations on private dwellings by the owners of these residences themselves who have engaged in this form of maintenance painting on a large and constantly expanding scale with a suddenly developed flair for economy during the past two months —long after the usual Spring painting operations of professional painters had ended.

But, while the buying movement in paint, varnish and lacquer materials, inspired by greatly amplified civilian painting activities, is reaching surprisingly sizable proportions for this customarily quiet season of the year, it constitutes only between 30 and 40 percent of current transactions, as the orders placed by the procurement agencies of the U.S. Navy and Army and lend-lease bureaus still account for approximately 70 percent of the total business in pigments, solvents and synthetic resins, and fully 60 percent of the aggregate in colors, driers and binders.

Though paint manufacturers engaged in other than government-exempt employment of linseed oil may come perilously close to exhaustion of their supplies of this oil before the new domestic and foreign crops of seed and oil become available, provision has been made for those required to fill priority orders, for uses exempt from quota or other restrictions, to secure additional oil, when their inventories show no more than a two weeks' supply. Some domestic and Canadian flaxseed is already reaching this market and, with more of the new crop seed, should be available for crushing prior to September 30. Hence, with present crop indications suggesting a margin of 34,000,000 pounds of this oil in excess of requirements, it is considered possible that the paint makers, as a whole, will get through the present temporarily tight situation without especially unpleasant repercussions.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 7c. to 17c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, s.d., 2c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With no restrictions imposed on their purchasing operations, oxidizers and other lead pigment makers are continuing to fill their requirements with ease. Domestic production of metallic lead is still reaching sizable proportions and to date there has been no notable shrinkage of importations. Prices of pig lead have continued unaltered in the week July 16-23 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

While zinc ore and concentrates remain in fairly liberal supply, stocks of slab zinc are still very limited. The possibility of adding substantially to known sources of zinc in this country, with presumably sizable deposits of ore in Owens County, central Kentucky, of a grade running as high as 5 percent, is being considered by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior. Prices of zinc slabs have been held unchanged in the week July 16-23 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Fairly sizable buying operations continue to be recorded in this pigment, despite the shortage of linseed and other drying oils required as vehicles in mixing it for protective coating purposes. Market firm.

Lead Titanate.—Notwithstanding the limitations imposed on paint makers by difficulties in procuring adequate supplies of drying oils, business in this pigment is holding out surprisingly well for this season of the year. Tone steady.

Litharge.—Continues in fairly brisk call, with purchases on military account far exceeding those for civilian usage. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone. — Moderate purchasing continues to be noted. Tone unabatedly strong.

Orange Mineral.—In sizable inquiry. Market firm.

Red Lead.—A goodly buying interest is still shown in this material, with orders from war procurement agencies far exceeding those for civilian account. Market strong.

Titanium Dioxide.—Business in this pigment for the current month has run well ahead of that for June, and is still reaching a considerable volume. Tone steady. Latest arrivals of mineral bases containing titanium dioxide in considerable quantity have included 417 packages of rutile.

White Lead.—Moving fairly freely to war production contractors and civilian users, more extensively to the former than to the latter. Prices strongly maintained.

Zinc Oxides. — American process oxides being heavily shipped to federal procurement agencies and in lesser volume to civilian users. Movement of French process oxides continues restricted by WPB's allocation control of zinc slabs. Market holding firm.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Interest continues fair in both Canadian and domestic grades. Prices firmly maintained.

Barytes.—Moving in a purely routine manner. Tone steady.

Charcoal.—Processors of softwood charcoal, used in the paint industry, who have latterly been loath to book and fill orders for this commodity because the March, 1942, price maxi-

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

STEARATES

ZINC • ALUMINUM
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
LONDON RD. & EUCLID AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO
Established 1917

In many Fronts,
IN THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION . . .
PICCOLYTE
is in Action!

Where your wartime production calls for low-cost, readily available resin—let PICCOLYTE prove its versatility. PICCOLYTE not only costs less per pound, but offers a combination of desirable properties heretofore not available in one resin. These include: low specific gravity (0.98); readily soluble in low-cost naphthas; chemically inert; compatible with waxes and other resins; resists acids, alkalies, brine, alcohol; is thermoplastic, unsaponifiable, pale in color and non-yellowing. Available in various melting points.
A free sample for testing awaits your request.

ONLY PICCOLYTE COMBINES THESE 5 ADVANTAGES-
1. NON-YELLOWING
2. LOW COST
3. PALE COLOR
4. PETROLEUM-SOLUBLE
5. CHEMICALLY INERT
Made From Readily Available Domestic Materials

Makers Of:
Coumarone Resins - Coal Tar Naphthas - Rubber Plasticizers - Reclaiming Oils

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CLAIRTON, PENNSYLVANIA
Representatives in Principal Cities

JOHN H. CALO COMPANY

·NAVAL STORES· ·RESINS · OILS·

Representing

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(Naval Stores Dept. Synthetics Dept.
Papermakers Chemical Dept.
Industrial Chemicals Div.)

ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
MURRAY OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
HAMMOND LEAD PRODUCTS, INC.
NELIO RESIN PROCESSING CORP.
THE METRO-NITE COMPANY
THE NEVILLE COMPANY
BROWN LINSEED CORP.

For the Following Products:

TURPENTINE
WOOD ROSIN
PINE OIL
DIPENTINE
SYNTHETIC RESINS (Pentalyns
CUMARONE INDENE RESINS
GLOSS OILS
RED LEAD
METRONITE
NITRIC ACID
SOYBEAN OIL
LINSEED OIL SPECIALTIES
ESTER GUM EXTENDERS
CHEMICALLY HYDRATED LIME
DRESINATES
PLASTICIZERS
COAL TAR SOLVENTS
LIMED GUM ROSINS
LITHARGE
ALCOHOL
WAXES
ESTER GUM
CAUSTIC SODA
DRIERS

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WHITEHALL 3-6866

R.W. Greeff & Co. Inc. New York U.S.A.

INDUSTRIAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL *Chemicals*

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK CITY
TRIBUNE TOWER CHICAGO, ILL.

mums, stipulated by GMPR, at which they have to sell their offerings, are considerably below their costs, have recently had their hopes for relief from this squeeze raised considerably by action of the Office of Price Administration in lifting the ceilings on hardwood charcoal materially and by intimating that similar action will soon be taken in softwood charcoal.

China Clay.—Buying interest still very limited. Tone steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Continues in moderate inquiry. Prices well maintained.

Graphite.—Fairly sizable movement still under way. Tone firm.

Gypsum.—Business in this material continues of a rather routine character. Market stable.

Mica.—Minutely ground mica is in especially brisk demand and a fair movement is also noted in virtually all other varieties of water-ground material. Dry-ground goods are likewise in moderate request. Producers continue able to keep pace with orders. Prices firmly held. Latest arrivals of strategic mica have included 140 cases.

Talc.—Demand is running fairly high, with producers having some difficulty in filling all orders promptly. New York State processors, however, are fast catching up with current requirements and are now able to make deliveries within a fortnight of receipt of orders. Market holding strong.

Whiting.—Buying interest keeping up well. Prices firmly held.

Dry Colors

Although civilian demand for dry and chemical colors has shown a drop to 40 or 50 percent of that noted at corresponding period a year ago and two years ago, the loss in business thus resulting has been more than made up by the continuing flood of orders from procurement agencies of the Army and Navy and lend-lease bureaus. Prices being firmly maintained.

Bone Black.—A sizable movement continues to be recorded. Tone strong.

Carbon Blacks.—With stocks of carbon blacks showing a continuing reduction, chiefly in consequence of the heavy absorption of furnace blacks by producers of synthetic rubber, the entire market for these blacks is developing notable strength. Manufacturers requiring furnace type carbon black in quantities between 100 and 5,000 pounds in any one month are now not required to obtain direct or specific allocation from WPB, according to an amendment just issued to the limitation order.

Chrome Colors.—Extensive buying of all chrome colors, especially of chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow, continued to be recorded on military account, with civilian usage purchasers swelling the aggregate business with somewhat smaller but withal fairly sizable orders. Prices firmly held.

Iron Blues.—Still in fair inquiry, with a moderate amount of business being done at the prices recently fixed by OPA.

Lithol Toners. — Continue in light request. Expressly exempted from provisions of amended order M-103. Tone steady.

Mercuric Oxide.—Movement in this material is of a purely routine nature. Market stable.

Driers

Despite the tightening supply situation in stearic acid, processors of stearates continue able to meet the unceasingly keen demand for their products which continue flowing in a steady stream into paint production channels. Palmitates, while not in quite such brisk request as stearates, are also moving fairly freely and there is likewise an unabated call for resinates, oleoresinates and linoresinates.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate. — New maximum prices for grain fermentation butyl acetate have been established by OPA in amendment No. 6 to MPR 37, which also authorizes monthly price adjustments in line with actual prices paid for grain. Illinois and Indiana production has been ceiled at 17.95c. per pound in tanks. Producers in those states late last week were quoting 14¾c., but it was understood that new prices, in accordance with the OPA formula, were being prepared for August. Other producers quoted tanks at 18c. per pound for molasses acetate and 19c. for that made from grain.

Butyl Alcohol.—OPA has established ceilings, effective as of July 1, based on corn at $1.22 per bushel. New ceilings were established in amendment No. 6 to MPR 37. Although Illinois and Indiana producers have been given a ceiling of 18.8c. per pound in tanks, they were continuing late last week to sell at 14½c. per pound in tanks, not adopting the retroactive formula of OPA. It is understood however, that they were in the process of determining August quotations, which will be based on the price being paid for corn. OPA permits a 1c. change in price for each 7c. increase in the price of grain per bushel. Louisiana and Pennsylvania production has been ceiled at 22.6c. per pound for the product derived from grain and 18½c. for that made from molasses. Quotations on Louisiana and Pennsylvania production late last week were 18½c. per pound for the molasses butyl alcohol and 19½c. for that made from grain. Synthetic remains at 10¾c. per pound.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Price schedules have not been altered as yet, but it is understood that they may shortly reflect the butyl alcohol ceilings.

Nitrocellulose. — Market conditions unaltered. Prices same. Cotton linters consumed in the United States in June amounted to 96,956 bales against 126,782 bales in the same month of last year.

Naval Stores

A firm tone prevailed much of the time last week in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine.

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

STEARATES

Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• BOSTON
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Rosin prices still exhibited an upward tendency, with a further increase noted in buying interest. There was apparently little improvement in demand from soapers but inquiries and orders were received more numerously from civilian buyers in other industries. Military requirements were steady and liberal and there was apparently no prospect of a slackening of the consumption in this direction in the near future. There were reports of some increase in the inquiry for turpentine but the movement of this commodity recently has been rather disappointing to some in the trade. Southern offerings of both rosin and turpentine in the open market continued light or moderate, considerable of the output apparently still being moved to the government stockpile, although additions of some grades of rosin have latterly decreased as a result of the upward trend of open market quotations.

Turpentine.—There was apparently no material broadening of business in turpentine in the local market last week although inquiries for small or moderate quantities were reported to have been received in a somewhat larger volume.

Savannah, July 23.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	67	2,400	136	467	33,223
Tuesday	67	100	327	...	33,500
Wednesday	67	3,050	337	1	33,886
Thursday	67	4,750	98	279	33,705
Friday	67	8,750	96	...	32,801

* No trading.

Chicago, July 23.—Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—Business in rosin was rather more active last week, buying by consumers and dealers being stimulated to some extent by recent developments in the primary situation, especially the upward trend of prices. The tone here continued firm.

Savannah, July 23.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.83	$2.83	$2.83	$2.90	$2.90
D	...	3.10	3.10	3.14	3.16	3.16
E	...	3.55	3.57	3.59	3.62	3.62
F	...	3.57	3.59	3.61	3.70	3.66
G	...	3.69	3.71	3.74	3.77	3.82
H	...	3.71	3.71	3.74	3.77	3.82
I	...	3.72	3.72	3.76	3.79	3.82
K	...	3.83	3.85	3.88	3.91	3.93
M	...	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.92	3.94
N	...	3.86	3.88	3.91	3.94	3.96
WG	...	3.90	3.91	3.96	4.01	4.02
WW	...	4.39	4.39	4.46	4.46	4.55
X	...	4.39	4.39	4.46	4.46	4.55
	Barrels					
Sales	...	698	463	472	502	239
Receipts	...	181	540	454	235	259
Shipments	...	...	...	3,678	401	452
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	80,363

* No trading.

Chicago, July 23.—Buying of rosin is at a rather low level. Five drum lots, B grade, $4.58 per 100 pounds net; G, $5.46; M, $5.64; W.W., $6.51.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Spot supplies below normal and market firm. Steady movement on contracts.

Rosin Oil.—Inquiry stimulated to some extent by recent developments in basic material.

Tar.—Steady movement to local and other buyers on contracts and new orders.

Shellac

It is not unlikely that the appetite of many former users of shellac were whetted by the arrival of some 3,538 bags of shellac last week but if so, the appetite went unsatisfied for every pound was earmarked for no use save those connected with the war and indicated by priorities issued by the War Production Board prior to arrival. Outside of this material, the market was bare of shellac. If you want some shellac, get a first class priority from WPB and be certain that when application is made for the same, the request will be run through a thousand mesh screen before issued. It is that hard to get shellac for other than essential war purposes.

Synthetic Resins

Although the movement of synthetic resins into war procurement channels continues unabatedly large, takings by makers of non-essential goods are still greatly restricted by the allocation control imposed by the War Production Board on virtually all raw materials and the resinous products themselves. The end-uses list, recently issued by WPB's Protective Coatings Section of its Chemical Division, is proving of considerable assistance to those desiring authorization to purchase alkyd resins, naphthenic acid, naphthanates, aromatic petroleum solvents, ethyl cellulose, phenolic resins for protective coatings and paraphenylphenol resins, when preparing applications for September allocations.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Demand continues exceedingly keen with shipments of domestic materials steadily increasing, but with the movement of foreign origin gums necessarily restricted by notable shortages. However, recourse to domestic replacements is generally proving satisfactory to all concerned.

Copal.—A fairly steady shipment of Congo gums from the Belgian Congo is once more under way, albeit the aggregate of unsorted grades received here has not yet reached very sizable proportions. Varnish makers continue to take up their quotas of sixty days' inventories and government procurement agencies are absorbing a steadily increasing quantity of both unsorted and domestically-sorted gums.

Kauri.—As the call for these gums has shrunken somewhat with the gradual turning by former users to synthetic varnish products, local stocks, though rather meager and broken, are proving sufficient for the light current requirements. Plans are being made in Auckland for a resumption of gathering operations in New Zealand, after the war, by a growing band of Jugoslavs which is counted upon to replace the native labor formerly engaged in this work but which has sought other employment within the past year or two.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With dried skim milk producers enjoying a price advantage over processors of casein, which makes it impractical for the latter to compete with the former in bidding for the raw milk material, domestic production of both acid process and rennet process casein has fallen to meager proportions.

Although none of the stocks in Argentina permitted to be admitted to the United States, aggregating about 2,800 tons to date, has yet reached here, it looks as if this material would be about all that American paper coaters and plastic paint makers, together with the manufacturers of other plastic products required in the war effort, would be able to obtain for some time to come, unless the present ceilings of 24 cents and 25½ cents are raised by OPA to materially high levels. Meanwhile, recourse is being had, whenever possible, to such substitutes for casein as corn protein and soybean protein.

Glues.—Demand for both hide and bone glues continues to run high but producers are still unable to meet requirements, because of scarcity of raw materials and shortage of labor. Some manufacturers continue to allot their current production to customers in an effort to fill orders already on their books.

—O-P-D—

Minn.-St. Paul Paint Club Names Adams Vice-President

Allen K. Adams, of the Western Paint and Varnish Company, Duluth, has been named vice-president of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Paint and Varnish and Lacquer Association, succeeding H. H. Fretts, resigned.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR BONDS

Most Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints Contain ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

Through the entire development of interior water-thinned paints—from the early casein paints to the modern resin-oil emulsion finishes—zinc sulfide pigments have been the choice for economical hiding and for serviceable films of excellent color.

May we tell you about the use of Albalith and Cryptone in resin-oil emulsion paints?

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

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New Jersey zinc

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Waterground
MICA
IN PAINT
IMPROVED PAINT
THE flat, invisible mica flakes lie flat against each other and against the surface, increasing adhesion. They reinforce the film and give it a plywood-like strength. They resist moisture, electrolytic action, chemical activity, acid and alkali.
Waterground Mica flakes also produce extra flexibility, and prevent checking as well as cracking. They are completely compatible in the mix and therefore give definite advantages to protective coatings.
WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Clay Shipments Set High Record

Shipments of clay, including fuller's earth, in 1942 totaled 7,547,087 short tons, the highest tonnage recorded, according to the Bureau of Mines. Salient statistics of the clay industry in the United States in 1942 as compared with 1941:—

	1942.	1941.
Kaolin, china clay.....	946,588	1,087,848
Ball clay.....	102,293	198,445
Fire clay (including stoneware clay).....	4,839,332	4,167,567
Bentonite	374,967	354,028
Fuller's earth.....	204,244	207,446
Miscellaneous clays.....	1,019,663	1,210,168
Totals	7,547,087	7,225,502

—O-P-D—

Cabot Builds Battery Carbon Plant in Texas

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, has announced the completion of a 1,000,000-pound dry cell carbon plant in Tampa, Tex., for the manufacture of battery carbon, which was developed by its research department working in conjunction with dry cell manufacturers throughout the United States, and with the Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory of the Army Signal Corps.

An application has been filed with the War Production Board for permission to build a second plant of 2,000,000 pounds additional capacity at the earliest possible moment. American dry battery manufacturers have heretofore been dependent on sources of supply outside the United States.

—O-P-D—

Casein Stocks Show Huge Shrinkage

OPD Washington Bureau

Stocks of domestic casein exhibit an appalling diminution within the past year. Latest report of the Department of Agriculture show these stocks on June 1 touching a level 62 percent below that recorded at the corresponding date in 1942, although revealing an increase of approximately 1,000,000 pounds over those reported at the outset of May, by reaching 4,074,000 pounds, as a result of amplified processing of dry skim milk during the brief flush flow of milk last Spring.

Production of casein for May, according to this report, aggregated 2,935,000 pounds, or 57 percent less than that for the corresponding month last year.

—O-P-D—

Marco Chemicals Interest Owned by Continental, Vulcan

Marco Chemicals, Philadelphia, has transferred its business to Marco Chemicals, Inc., a New Jersey corporation, with Irving E. Muskat as president.

Marco Chemicals, Inc., manufactures a synthetic impregnating resin plastic. In order to provide larger facilities for the manufacture of these resins and for the production of aircraft parts, Marco Chemicals, Inc., will henceforth be located at Sewaren, N. J., where it has leased several buildings from the Vulcan Detinning Company.

Continental Can Company, and Vulcan Detinning Company have acquired a substantial interest in Marco Chemicals, Inc., and are represented by Carle C. Conway, chairman of Continental Can Company, and W. J. Buttfield, president of Vlucan Detinning Company, who are directors.

—O-P-D—

Clay Testing Facilitated By Mines Bureau Outline

The Bureau of Mines has prepared an outline intended to facilitate the testing of clays and indicating the industrial uses to which they are best suited. Copies of the report, Bureau of Mines Bulletin 451, "Syllabus of Clay Testing, Part 1," may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents per copy.

—O-P-D—

Pebble Shipments to Be Resumed by Newfoundland

OPD Washington Bureau

Suspended shipments of grinding pebbles from Newfoundland to the United States which totaled 1,283 long tons in the fiscal year 1941 may be resumed, according to the Department of Commerce, as labor is again available. One exporter reported that he has about 2,500 bags of 150 pounds each on hand and could produce 200 tons this year

Research Director

Dr. Robert F. Ruthruff, has been appointed director of research for Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, and its allied companies. Prior to joining the Sherwin-Williams organization in 1939, he was associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the M. W. Kellogg Company.

Pittsburgh Paint Technicians Elect Buck

D. R. Buck, of James B. Sipe & Co., has been elected president of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers elected were:—vice-president J. K. Hathaway, of Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Company; secretary, H. P. Ball.

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CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
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Para Reds Iron Blues
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Ultramarine Blue
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Incorporated
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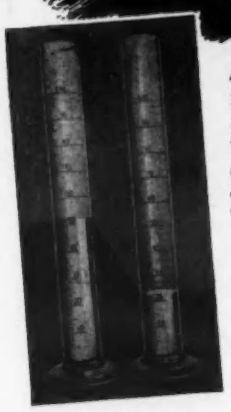
Offices and Agents
In Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Fluffier! Whiter! Finer!

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF. Finer, fluffier METASAP metallic soap (in Graduated Glass Cylinder at left) weighs exactly the same* as an accepted competitive metallic soap (at right). Yet Metasap shows a volume of 52 cubic centimeters—competitive product "packs down" to 23 cubic centimeters.
* Each sample weighed 10 grams.
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HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
Chicago Boston Los Angeles Cedartown, Ga.
Try It — See The Difference. Discover how Metasap's finer raw materials, and extra clean washing show up in improving your product. Unvarying uniformity assured by the time-tested Metasap System of Laboratory Control. Write for samples—see the big difference!
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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Stearates Palmitates
OF ALUMINUM, CALCIUM, LEAD, ZINC
A Division of National Oil Products Company

Obituaries

Charles E. O'Neil

Charles E. O'Neil, director of research for the P. D. George Company, St. Louis, died July 16. He was sixty-six years of age. He was formerly associated with the Sherwin-Williams Company for twenty-five years, then became general superintendent of the V. E. P. Company, St. Louis, which position he left in 1930 to head the paint research department for the P. D. George Company. He retired several months ago because of illness.

Eugene Schuck

Eugene Schuck, soap chemist, discoverer of several soap manufacturing formulae, and well-known consulting engineer on the construction of many soap manufacturing plants in the United States, Europe and South America, died in his home at 2421 Crenshaw boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., recently. He was sixty-five years old, and had been, for the past six years, chief chemist and general manager of the Miller Soap Company, here. Surviving are his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Warren H. Birdsall, Western division manager for the La Cross Corporation, surgical equipment manufacturer, died in his home in Los Angeles, Calif., July 12. He was forty-six years of age.

Mrs. Marion Denny, wife of Frank R. Denny, president of Denny, Hilborn and Rosenbach, Inc., Philadelphia, died recently.

John L. Helm, jr., a director of the Federal Chemical Company, fertilizer manufacturer, died in Louisville, Ky., July 13. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Albert Louis Kreiss, potash phosphate manufacturer, died recently in Los Angeles. He was sixty-one years of age. Surviving is his wife.

Fritz A. Lindberg, chief of the engineering division of Armour & Co., died in Chicago, July 18. He was sixty-three years of age.

C. Shaffer, who had been interested in Oklohamo oil operations since 1912, when he opened the Cushing Oil pool, died July 18 in Chicago. He was eighty-four years of age.

Theodore J. Schmidt, special representative of the industrial department of the Palmolive-Peet Company, with which he had been associated for twenty-seven years, died recently in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years of age.

F. O. Whitelaw, president of the Frederick Oil & Gas Company, died July 15 in his home in Los Angeles. He was fifty-six years of age.

—O-P-D—

Furnace Type Carbon Black Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers requiring furnace type carbon black in quantities between 100 pounds and 5,000 pounds in any month are now not required to obtain direct or specific allocation from the War Production Board, under an amendment to the M-244, effective July 20.

Under the new procedure, orders within these amounts are placed directly upon suppliers of carbon black, who in turn on the twentieth of each month furnish the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board with a list of orders received. The Chemicals Division then confirms or denies the orders.

Under this order, general preference order M-244 is amended to become allocation order M-244. For amounts of more than 5,000 pounds specific allocation must be made.

The order specified the primary products for which furnace type carbon black may be used as follows:—crude rubber, liquid latex, whole tire reclaim, all other reclaim, scrap rubber, buna S, buna N, butyl, 'Thiokol,' 'Neoprene.'

—O-P-D—

Plastics Discussed In Monsanto Booklet

"The Family of Monsanto Plastics" is the title of a booklet just published by the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. The booklet presents technical facts for the postwar product designer, as well as attempting to give a clear picture of what plastics are, how they are used and what they may logically be expected to accomplish now and in the predictable future. The booklet also contains diagrams illustrating how plastics are molded, charts comparing the characteristics of principal basic types, photographs of typical war and prewar uses and diagrams explaining some of the latest advances in plastics fabricating technique which are most likely to affect strongly the shape of things to come.

—O-P-D—

Paint factories of the navy manufactured approximately 40,000,000 gallons of paint in 1942.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Higher—Hog Receipts Smaller And Prices Firmer—Flaxseed Crop News Remains Good

Quotations on miscellaneous oils, fats and greases continued to be well maintained last week and the market in general was still featured by the same firm tone that has been noted for a considerable period. In all branches of the market offerings remained light as government and civilian contract requirements continued to absorb the bulk of production. New business, therefore, was generally rather slow.

For the first time in many weeks fresh transactions were noted in the market for refined cottonseed oil futures. The sales were small but it is of interest to note that they were made at a rather sharp advance. It is contended in some quarters that cottonseed oil prices are too low in comparison with other oils and fats.

Reports concerning the progress of the cotton and other oilseed crops continued favorable in the main despite some drawbacks here and there. Too much moisture in parts of the cotton belt was said to be causing increased weevil activity, but most of the news was of an optimistic character. Harvesting of peanuts was reported in some sections and there were indications that new crop flaxseed would begin to move to crushing plants at an earlier date than usual.

Hog receipts at some points in the West were smaller, the decrease being sufficient to cause an upturn in hog prices. A new high ceiling price for hogs was announced from Washington to become effective August 15. The new ceiling will apply to all grades and weights of hogs and will assure packers an adequate profit.

It was officially announced that restrictions on the acreage devoted to flaxseed and sunflower seed in Argentina have been removed and that farmers in that country are now being urged to increase their 1943-44 plantings as much as the advanced season will permit.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	194.6	193.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels in paint and varnish making as well as other industries. Reported U. S. contracted for large quantities of Mexican beans for delivery over two years.

Corn.—Firm at recent maximum prices. Offerings light, crude and refined. Predicted increase noted in marketing of corn will be checked by impending advance in ceiling price for live hogs.

Mustardseed.—Market here apparently bare of spot oil, government and civilian contracts taking bulk of production. Market firm.

Olive.—Lack of offerings kept market here in a quiet and nominal position for both imported and domestic.

Peanut.—Quiet conditions prevailed in all markets in absence of offerings. Prices held at recent maximums. Total of 1,563,953,000 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts milled during the 1942-43 season to June 30, an increase of about 66 percent over the same period last season. Farmers' stock peanuts at mills and in storage June 30 amounted to 186,484,000 pounds against 276,802,000 pounds a month earlier and 161,018,000 pounds last year. New crop peanuts being harvested in parts of the Southwest.

Soybean.—Situation unchanged locally. Inspected receipts of beans in June 10 percent below the May inspection. New crop news mainly favorable.

Tung.—Only limited supplies available for qualified buyers, and market quiet at recent maximum prices. Tung tree planting is being pushed in India and reports indicate that strenuous efforts are under way to make this a staple crop, particularly in Bengal.

Chicago, July 23.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, July 23.—Cash flax market without feature except that arrive bids faded rapidly beginning with last Saturday. Warning from crushers that bids were going to be lowered gave commission houses something to go on and they immediately started to call up all of their country customers. As a result about 2,000,000 bushels of seed was purchased during the short Saturday session. Bids were reduced 2c. more on Tuesday and later were off 3c., a total of 7c. in less than a week.

Weakness of the futures and arrive markets was due to reports of heavier movement from Argentina, release of 250,000 more old crop Canadian flax and fine crop reports from most of the Northwest. Spot position held very tight.

Considerable Iowa and Southern Minnesota flax will be ready to cut this week and the crop in general is advancing rapidly. In some areas it was hailed out and there are complaints of weeds and rust but adequacy of soil moisture over most of the country up to the present time insures good yields and a good sized crop is anticipated. Samples of growing plants from southern and central Minnesota territory show well filled bolls and big seed.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.00
Monday	3.05	3.05	2.99¾
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	2.99¾
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	3.00¾
Thursday	3.05	3.05	2.96
Friday	3.05	3.05	2.97

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	106,500	87,400	9,000	89,000
Since Sept. 1	19,244,400	10,562,100	2,985,300	1,068,500

Buenos Aires, July 23.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 280,000 bushels to the United States and 874,000 bushels to the United Kingdom; total 1,154,000 bushels. Visible supply 32,283,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—With offerings lacking, the market was quiet and nominal.

Minneapolis, July 23.—Except for small lots that crushers are able to scrape up from time to time there is no trade in meal. Car lots quoted at the ceiling of $40 per ton; sacks $3.50 more.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,780,000	7,510,000
Since Sept. 1	446,000,000	348,002,000

Chicago, July 23.—Linseed meal extremely quiet. Sacks, Chicago, July, $46.50 per ton, nominal.

Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in the local market were maintained at previous ceiling levels, the tone of the market being firm in the absence of any change in the position of spot and nearby flaxseed in the Northwest although futures and arrive positions were easier. The local oil market was still bare of supplies so far as first hand offerings were concerned and new business was quiet. Reports concerning the progress of the new flaxseed crop were favorable. Old crop Canadian flaxseed to the amount of 250,000 bushels was reported to have been released for shipment to this country. Further exports of Argentina seed to the United States are expected

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

during July, August, September and October.

Minneapolis, July 23. — Government rules and requirements kept civilian buyers out and further confusion was caused by the Minnesota law covering adulteration of quality. Shipping instructions on government and civilian contracts good. With flax stocks fading crushing operations are light.

Nominal quotations on tankcar lots 14.4c. per pound, cooperage car lots 14.9c. per pound, warehouse lots 15.9c. per pound.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week.....	6,300,000	5,300,000
Since Sept. 1.....	281,620,000	207,294,000

Chicago, July 23.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 14.5c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

The first new trading reported in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures for many weeks past took place last Wednesday when two March contracts changed hands, one at 14.37c. and the other at 14.38c. These prices showed an advance of 42 to 43 points as compared with the nominal quotations that prevailed for some time past and were not far from the official ceilings. Southern markets for crude oil remained quiet as most of the mills were still closed down pending the arrival of new crop seed for crushing. It was reported that some new crop crude oil sold, however, on the basis of whatever ceiling price may be effective at the time of shipment. Cotton crop news was mainly favorable. Hog receipts were smaller and hog prices moved upward. A new hog ceiling price of $14.75 per 100 pounds was announced, effective August 15.

Sales, 2 contracts. Prices follow:—

	High.	Low.	Close.
	—Cents per pound in tanks—		
March	14.38	14.37	14.15@14.45
September	....	....	14.15 nom.
December	....	....	14.15@14.45

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, July 23.—Cottonseed oil fairly active. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Primary markets were quiet and firm.

Memphis, July 23.—Oilseed crops progressing favorably and catching up rapidly, some sections around here reporting now ahead of last year. Some few contracts have been made for new crop crude oil and cake at whatever ceiling prices may be in effect at time of shipment. Most mills prefer to await developments before making any commitments.

Atlanta, July 21.—Cottonseed products quiet and firm at ceilings. Continued showery weather in Southeast causing increased weevil activity in cotton. Nearly all oil mills closed down, awaitnew oilseeds.

Fatty Acids

Inquiries for fatty acids continued to be received in a liberal volume, all varieties being wanted for prompt and forward delivery. Spot supplies in many cases remained at a low level. The prevailing tone was firm and quotations were generally well maintained.

Chicago, July 23.—Fatty acids steady. Offerings are limited. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; boiled down cottonseed soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Refined oil firm at recent advance. Offerings continued light in absence of any material change for the better in reports concerning crude oil production. Inquiries noted.

Baltimore, July 23.—Crude menhaden oil output during the past week gained a little because of more favorable weather conditions. Some sales effected at the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound.

Sardine.—No increase in offerings of refined oil, supplies being abnormally light. Buyers and sellers awaiting developments in crude on the Pacific coast where the new fishing season is scheduled to commence August 1.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—No material change in local supply situation, offerings continuing light. Uncertainty concerning effect of impending advance in ceiling price for hogs. Inquiry for greases good.

Tallow. — Increased marketing of cattle not sufficient to find reflection in tone of local market for tallow. Prices remained at ceiling. Offerings continued light, contract deliveries still taking bulk of output.

Chicago, July 23.—Offerings of fats and greases are scant and tone is firm. Choice white grease, 8⅝c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c.

Animal Oils

Degras. — Contract deliveries absorbing bulk of curtailed output, leaving little available for prompt or nearby delivery. Inquiry good. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Difficulty continued to be experienced in securing supplies on spot, production still being below normal owing to inadequate supplies of crude material.

Chicago, July 23.—Movement of animal oils is good. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

It would have been impossible for the wax market to have been anything but firm last week. In the first place, there is little wax to be bought and there are far more buyers than there is wax to supply. Second, the primary market replacement costs are such as to make it hard enough to sell at a profit when goods become available, let alone to allow for the development of competition for business in forward materials. Third, sellers price tops are set by government edict, not by primary market replacement cost as such. Altogether, it was a situation in which supply and demand appeared to have been put into safe deposit repository, to be resurrected, perhaps, when the Nazites and the Nips are no more.

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils Allocation Scheme Aids Shipping

OPD Washington Bureau

The allocation of edible oils several weeks in advance by the Food Distribution Administration now is allowing shippers to plan their use of tankcars and resulting in considerable car savings, the Office of Defense Transporation announced.

The permission by FDA to unload vegetable oils and fats before the car contents are chemically analyzed also is effecting daily savings of hundreds of car-days. Tankcars formerly were held up several days awaiting content analysis. Now they are released within 24 hours of delivery.

Approximately 5,350 tankcars are engaged in the transportation of these commodities, and the number will grow to some 7,000 during the peak Winter months following grinding of the 1943 crop.

Under the present program, all supplies of cottonseed oil, corn oil, peanut oil, and soybean oil are allocated by FDA, to both shippers and consumers at least a week in advance of the monthly allotment.

—O-P-D—

Robson Oil Company has amended its charter to authorize moving its principal office from Glasgow to Bowling Green, Ky.

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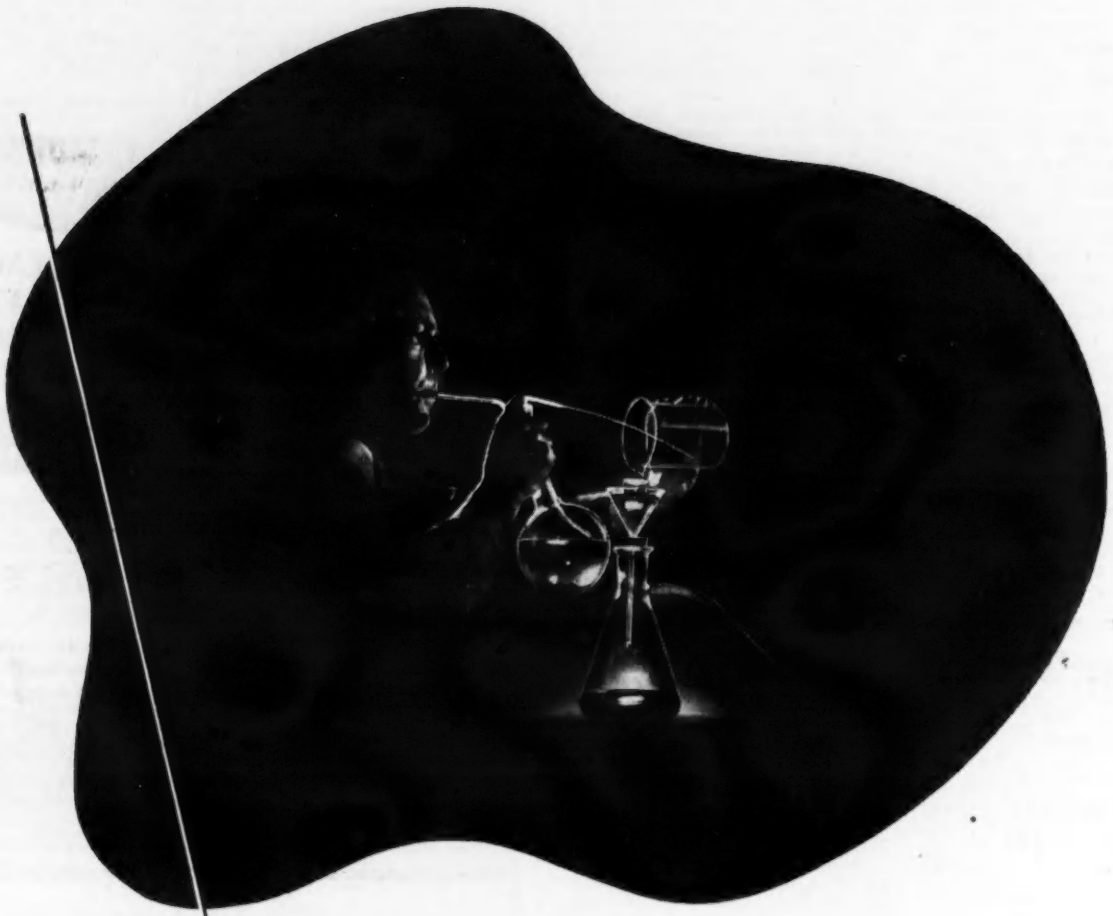

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Quarterly Instead of Monthly Cost of Butyl Acetate and Alcohol to Consumers a WPB Idea—Cadmium Saving

All reports reiterated former statements to the effect that the need for drugs and fine chemicals was never greater; that it shows signs of increasing; and that capacity production is the rule in the vast majority of items.

Late in the previous trading period the Office of Price Administration acted to set official price ceilings on butyl alcohol and acetate. OPA did nothing regarding acetone, which article is made from raw materials, which influenced the stand taken on the two solvents mentioned. The idea of OPA was to set ceilings and arrange for monthly adjustment of prices based on the price of corn—which, in fact, meant grains. Thus the producers may raise prices 1c. with each 7c. rise in the cost of corn. However, it is said that the War Production Board will ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to cooperate with the Office of Price Administratoin in some stabilization pool bookkeeping, whereby manufacturing consumers of butyl alcohol and/or butyl acetate will be enabled to know what their costs of those materials will be over quarterly periods, avoiding disruption under the monthly revisions authorized July 16 in amendment 6 to WPB 37 in keeping with changes in the price of grain.

Of some importance was the fact that North Africa raw materials tend to be made more available, this time by the establishment of commercial relations with that area and, also, through the reported measures that have been taken to prevent funds getting into the hands of former Nazis. Given cable privileges, an exchange medium, and shipping space, the picture of tartrates could change remarkably and quickly. Conservation of cadmium is sought by the War Production Board, which has set up a group of consultants to work with industry in that direction.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Butyl acetate, ex molasses, ¼c. per lb.

Butyl alcohol, ex molasses, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—Although the Office of Price Administration gave attention to butyl alcohol, it gave forth nothing on acetone when it established a formula for computing monthly prices that may fluctuate with the price of corn. Naturally, acetone production costs are directly tied to the price of corn, also, but not officially.

Acid, Boric.—Seems reasonably plentiful and maintained at stabilized prices under very fair request.

Acid, Citric.—Among the little known but enormously important needs of this article is the preparation of blood plasma for the military forces. Small wonder that with reduced production and huge requirements of all sorts, the delivery position of this article remains tight.

Acid, Lactic.—Reported in steadily maintained price position and subject to demand about level with the call in recent weeks.

Acid, Mandelic.—Deliveries on a very good basis, requirements being considered. Prices maintained in sturdy, well stabilized position and free from competitive influences.

Acid, Tartaric.—One step toward importation of North African crude tartar is found in the fact that cable companies are now permitted to accept commercial messages for that area. Also, it is understood that complete protection of American dollars from abuse at the hands of former Nazties has been set up. However, there remains to be established a defined and definite exchange rate.

Adeps Lanae.—Hard pushed in the matter of demand and production facilities are understood to be under pressure constantly.

Alcohol.—Production was at full flush and the need for sustained output by all distilleries remained constant and substantial. The strain that needed production puts on available raw materials has been increased by the consumption of identical raw materials in the production of other products—butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, and acetone being notable examples. No signs of an early shift in the price situation though the market continued to hold reports that OPA has something brewing in that respect.

Amyl Acetate.—Consumption at excellent levels and available supplies prove little more than sufficient to meet the most pressing of requirements. Undertones continue very firm.

Atropine.—Sufficien' raw material assured sufficient atropine to meet civilian, military, and also lend-lease —if any.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—So far as known, allocation of metal has gone far to assure the meeting of essential needs for both the metal and its derived products. Demand reported excellent.

Brucine.—Apparently sufficient material is available to meet essential requirements. At the moment, there seems to be no pinch on supply.

Butyl Acetate.—OPA ceiled Illinois and Indiana production at 17.95c. per pound in tanks. Producers in those states late last week quoted 14¾c. but were preparing to establish possibly new prices for August, not later than July 25 by the OPA formula. Other producers quoted tanks at 18c. per pound for molasses acetate, and 19c. for that made from grain, said to be ceiling levels. Understood that WPB will ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to cooperate with OPA in some stabilization pool bookkeeping which would permit buyers to know their costs on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis, the present setup of amendment 6 to WPB 37.

Butyl Alcohol.—OPA established ceilings as from July 1 and based on corn at $1.22 per bushel. Illinois and Indiana producers given ceiling of 18.8c. per pound in tanks but decide to continue selling at 14¼c. per pound in tanks, not adopting the retroactive formula of OPA. Between now and July 25, they will determine August quotations, basing same on the price being paid for corn. OPA permits a 1c. change in price for each 7c. increase in the price of grain per bushel. Other producers, meaning Louisiana and Pennsylvania production, got ceiling of 22.6c. per pound for their product derived from grain and 18½c. for that made from molasses. However, their quotations late last week were 18½c. per pound for the molasses butyl alcohol, and 19½c. for that made from grain. It must be nice for buyers operating under a contract for the

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building
Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd Street
New York City

synthetic material which, come sun or rain, has remained at 10¾c. per pound. Understood that WPB will ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to cooperate with OPA in some stabilization pool bookkeeping which would permit buyers to know their costs on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis, the setup by amendment 6 of WPB 37.

Cadmium.—The position of this article under WPB and OPA has not changed. But every effort is being made to stretch available supplies and consultants are available in government quarters to work with the trades concerned with cadmium and derivative consumption.

Caffeine.—Considering raw materials available and the needed supplies of this article, the largest producers of this material are meeting the pressure of demand in very fair shape. It is not easy to get raw materials for making caffeine which is sold under special ceilings.

Calcium Acetate.—The article is in sensitive position as regards a possible allocation of acetic acid for which there is a strong and urgent demand which, in other products, brought complete allocation.

Castor Oil.—Import totals rise again. Since January 1 to date, arrivals total 159,413,050 pounds. The most recent landing totaled 3,927,600 pounds. Conditions suggest larger and constantly expanding use of this article, especially for the purpose of relieving shortages of other materials.

Chicago, July 21.—Demand for castor oil strong and active. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13¼c.

Codliver Oil.—As with all vitamin oils, so with codliver. Demand good and prices stable notwithstanding the fact that available supplies are on the conservative side.

Collodion.—Not too plentiful for the reason that essential raw materials are not to readily obtained and hence production is confined to limits. Essential needs are met, however.

Epsom Salt.—Not too plentiful on the whole but still available in quantities which assure all essential requirements will be met. No Federal control has been placed on distribution of production.

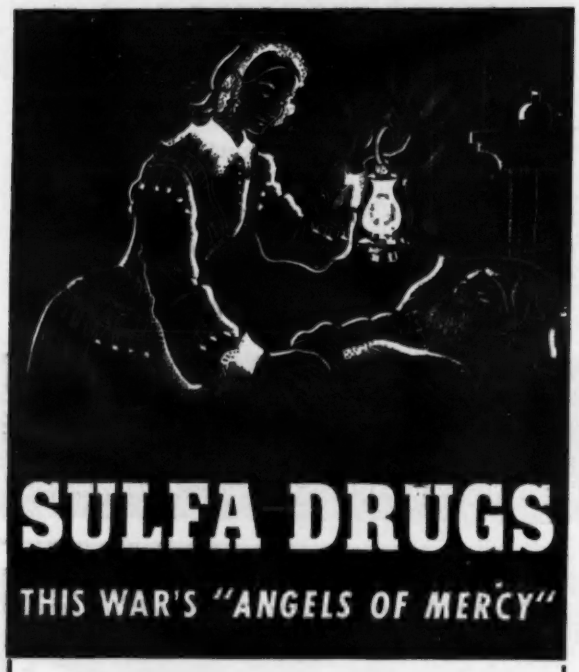
Fishliver Oils.—Very firm with prices showing constant tendency to rise to ceiling limits. Demand excellent and there is said to be a real need for more livers if the need for oil is to be met.

Glycerin.—The production facilities of the producers of all kinds of glycerin were said to be pressed hard and constantly. There is even talk about a shortage of soap leading to allocation of that article notwithstanding the fact that the soapers are working nights and Sundays to turn out crude glycerin as quickly and in as large quantities as possible. There is not a pound of surplus glycerin in the market today. At least there are no known frozen stocks which the government might take over as it has stocks of other commodities which for one reason or the other were frozen in the hands of former users.

Chicago, July 21.—Active demand reported for glycerin, with continuing firm control of supplies an especially outstanding feature of the market. Interest is brisk on the part of most buyers. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Milk Powder.—Purchases by the

VITAMIN PRODUCTS
FISH LIVER OILS—CONCENTRATES
THE ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES COMPANY
111 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.



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Nikethamide
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder—Crystals)
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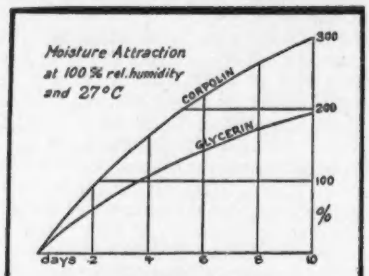
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Aminoacetic Acid U.S.P.
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
PHENOTHIAZINE (For Veterinarian Use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK CALCO NEW JERSEY



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KODAK Hydroquinone
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Food Distribution Administration from July 7 to July 13, including one lot bought June 26, totaled 6,892,820 pounds. The breakdown was:—Skimmed, spray process, 1,874,165 pounds; roller, 3,584,655 pounds; whole milk powder, 6,892,820 pounds.

Menthol.—Some mighty high figures are being used to estimate the probable yield of peppermint oil this year but there is nothing in sight which says that any substantial part of the domestic oil production will go to making menthol. This country can use a million pounds of oil a year without devoting a pound to menthol production.

Mercurials.—Doing well and holding in strong position with demand showing no signs of abatement from present sales totals.

Quicksilver.—Consumption requiring capacity production in this country and if at all possible the total produced will run ahead of that a year ago—so great has been and still is the need.

—O-P-D—

Vitamin D Patent Ruling Restudy Asked

—Continued from page 7

patents expire when seventeen years old would increase to $12,000,000, unless invalidated by the courts.

Mr. Haight stated that several hundred concerns had been licensed to use the Steenbock method. Over the years many suits have been brought against alleged violators of the patent rights and, until the San Francisco ruling July 1, the patent was upheld in each case.

The ruling invalidating the patents came in the case filed in 1941, when the foundation sued Vitamin Technologists, Inc., Los Angeles, manufacturer of vitamin products, for infringement, and the lower court declared the patents valid and issued an injunction. On appeal, the circuit court found that ultraviolet irradiation is a "process of nature." Whether it comes naturally from the sun, or artificially from quartz mercury vapor lamps, was considered immaterial.

—O-P-D—

Cuban Drug Trade Rules Protested by U.S. Makers

—Continued from page 7

represented a formula recognized as official by a national or foreign pharmacopoeia or formulary, or if it could be manufactured in Cuba. The effect this provision would have on American products is obvious.

Agents and representatives of pharmaceutical products would have to employ a Cuban graduate of pharmacy for every firm the agent represented.

This would have meant that if an agent represented ten American laboratories, for example, in order to comply with the regulation he would have to employ ten Cuban graduates of pharmacy as assistants. A report received by the department from Cuba said that favorable action was being taken on the protests of the American manufacturers and the desired changes are under consideration by the Cuban authorities.

—O-P-D—

American Home Products Buys Gilliland, Inc.

American Home Products Corporation, manufacturer of drugs, foods and household products, Jersey City, has entered its third expansion step this year in the field of biological products through the acquired Gilliland Laboratories, Inc., Marietta, Pa. The company produces and distributes a wide line of serums, vaccines and antitoxins. Gilliland Laboratories was the successor to H. M. Alexander & Co., founded in 1882, which was one of the oldest biological laboratories in the United States and was the first producer of smallpox vaccine on a commercial scale in the country. Terms of the acquisition were the exchange of 7,670 American Home Products shares for the 1,534 shares of Gilliland Laboratories outstanding on the basis of five American Home Products for one Gilliland.

—O-P-D—

R. G. Cox, with the industrial products organization of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, for eighteen years, has been placed in charge of molded goods sales. He succeeds E. R. Miller, retired.

Mineral Oil Ban In Foods Considered

—Continued from page 3

oils. Under the guise of the special labeling prescribed by regulation under section 403(j) efforts are being made to distribute these debased products to a large segment of the population having no special dietary requirements for a limited caloric intake. The intent of the regulation covering foods for special dietary uses was clearly to insure that the peculiar properties of the product would be made known to the individual consumer and the consumption would be limited to those who must restrict their caloric intake.

Investigations on animals have shown that the ingestion of mineral oil prevented proper assimilation of several of the essential vitamins and minerals. These studies show that the interference with assimilation is greater when the oil is intimately mixed with the food, as for example, in the form of salad dressing. It is quite probable that the assimilation of fat is also interfered with to some extent. Furthermore there is a rather strong probability that other evidence will be forthcoming which will establish that mineral oil used as a food or incorporated in food is deleterious to health.

It is conceivable that such evidence will be sufficiently persuasive to justify a reconsideration of the present position which permits its employment in foods intended for special dietary uses, and to prohibit its sale except as a drug.

—O-P-D—

Carter Liver Pills Denies F.T.C. Charges

—Continued from page 5

disease or condition of the liver under whatever name designated; that it does not so regulate the digestive processes that one will awaken feeling "full of pep" or "ready for a big breakfast"; and that it will not influence the flow of liver bile so as to enable one to over-eat or over-indulge in "good times" without experiencing the ordinary discomforts resulting therefrom.

The answer denies that any of the respondent's representations are false, and states, in part:—

. . . Carter's little liver pills possess excellent laxative or cathartic properties . . . simulate the flow of bile into the duodenum and it is a well known fact even among laymen that relieving constipation will also cause the symptoms to disappear.

United Drug Files Refund Plan With SEC

United Drug Company, Boston, has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering its $30,000,000 refunding program. It is proposed to sell, through a large group of investment houses headed by Smith, Barney & Co., a new issue of $20,000,000 15-year sinking fund debentures to be dated August 1, 1943, and 100,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock of the par value of $100 per share.

The registration statement discloses that the company intends to call its present $30,243,200 of outstanding 25-year 5 percent debentures due 1953, for redemption on the next interest payment date, which is September 15. They are to be redeemed at 103 percent and interest. The company has no funded debt other than the outstanding 5 percent debentures.

—O-P-D—

Ed. Burke Back

Edward S. Burke, head of the chemical distributing agency bearing his name, this city, returned to his office last week after an absence of five months, during which he underwent two major operations.

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MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE U.S.P.

Available in two forms: A Dense Powder for tablets; A Bulky Powder for suspensions and powder mixtures.

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Which Rose is RIGHT?

Why does one lipstick sell on sight while another warms the shelf? They start only a shade apart, yet they finish on opposite ends of the sales sheet. The difference is mostly a matter of subtle color selection.

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CHICAGO CHARLOTTE NEW ORLEANS TORONTO

OEW Must Consult State Department

—Continued from page 3

control to be exercised by the Department of State at a press conference one day after he had met for three hours with the heads of the various agencies engaging in activities in the field of foreign commerce. Besides the department and OEW, others represented at the conference were the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, and the Budget Bureau.

A brief OWM statement was issued saying that Mr. Byrnes could make no statement about the conference except that it was "entirely harmonious and considerable progress has been made." Similar meetings will be held weekly.

Mr. Crowley was introduced to the staff of the old BEW Monday, and the staff will, in large part, continue to function under him in OEW. He was presented at the meeting by Milo Perkins, executive director of BEW, who is remaining with the organization in an advisory capacity until August 1.

—O-P-D—

OPA Container Committee Named

Officers of the newly created Corrugated and Solid Fibre Container Industry Advisory Committee elected at the organizational meeting of the committee have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. E. R. Hankins, president of the Hankins Container Corporation, Cleveland, was elected chairman of the committee, and P. A. Schilling, president of Waldorf Paper Products Company, St. Paul, Minn., was named vice-chairman.

The committee follows:—

E. R. Hankins, Hankins Container Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; C. W. Throckmorton, jr., Fibre Board Container Company, Richmond, Va.; P. A. Schilling, Waldorf Paper Products Company, St. Paul, Minn.; R. O. Jones, Gaylord Container Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Norian, Lanzit Corrugated Box Co., Chicago; R. H. Pollack, Ajax Corrugated Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Schiffenhaus, Schiffenhaus Bros., Newark, N. J.; J. B. LeClere, F. J. Kress Box Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. L. Rosenfeld, Seaboard Container Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles E. Frohman, Hinde & Dauche Paper Company, Sandusky, Ohio; V. C. Hobbs, secretary, Fibreboard Products, San Francisco, and Irwin L. Soloman, American Corrugated Paper Products, New York.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Delland Corporation, this city, has been formed with a capital of $100,000 to deal in general drugs.

Snider Packing Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., stockholders, have approved a merger with General Foods Corporation, this city.

William M. Temple, with the Insulux products division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, N. Y., for the past eight years, has been appointed manager of the company's Washington office.

R. E. Schwartz, general manager of the Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected vice-president.

New York Drug trade has given to the Greater New York Fund's 1943 campaign gifts totaling $24,520.

Neoco Pharmal Corporation as been organized in Los Angeles, with a capital of $12,000. Directors are Frank J. Reynolds, of 5410 Franklin avenue; Ernest D. Wright, of 1914 South Stearns Drive, both of Los Angeles; and Robert P. Howard, 1907 East Broadway, Temple City, Calif.

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MEDICINAL NON-FREEZING

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Largest Manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil in Newfoundland for Over Fifty Years

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CALCIUM CAMPHOR SULFONATE	PHENYLSEMICARBAZIDE
CALCIUM LEVULINATE	SODIUM BISMUTH IODIDE
CALCIUM MAGNESIUM PHYTATE	SODIUM CAMPHOR SULFONATE
CALCIUM SACCHARATE	SODIUM VANADATE
CYANOACETAMIDE	SODIUM METHYL ARSONATE
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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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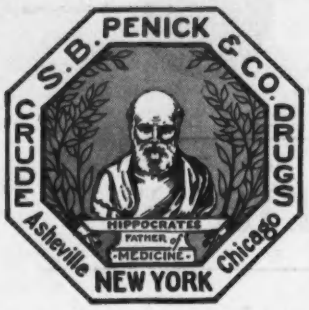

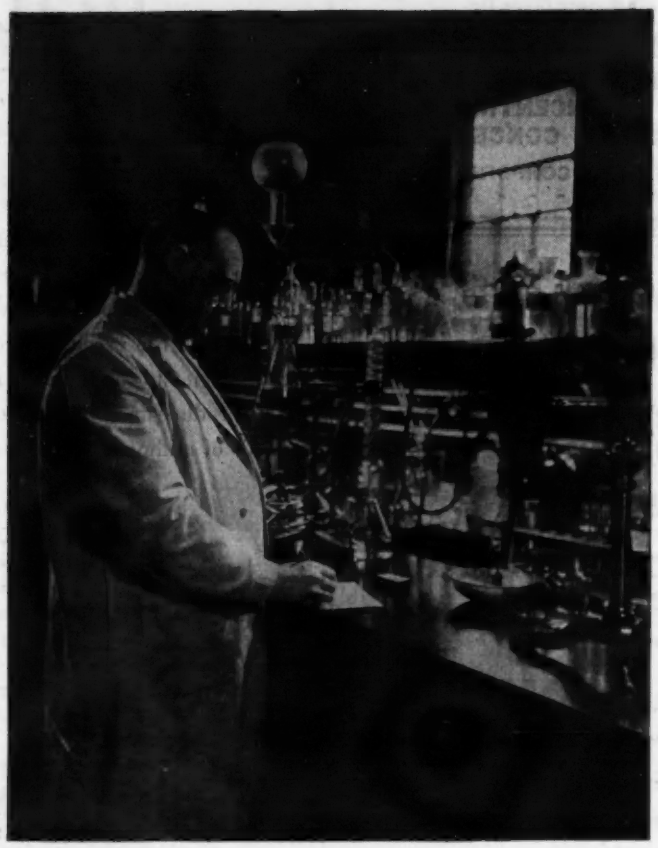

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Botanical Crop Smallest Ever—Supply and Demand Law Gathers Dust—Prices Inert to All Natural Influences

Crop prospects for domestic botanicals fail to show any improvement. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts being made by the leading collectors on spot and in the primary markets, deliveries into country warehouses are distressingly low. Furthermore, goods obtained up to this time show a first cost that is as distressingly high as the stocks are low. In all probability the botanical drug trade has never gone through a situation identical with that which a war, plus high demand for labor at equally high wages to workers in war plants, has brought about.

Ordinarily a condition such as prevails at the present time would long ago have been productive of continued and substantial advance in consumer prices. Were it possible to take the law of supply and demand from the top shelf, where for months past it has accumulated nothing but dust, wipe it clean and put it back to work, it would be virtually certain that prices would break their leash and rise by the sheer force of long restraint.

But the law of supply is still lying unused on the top shelf, and the inertness of prices, at a time of mounting scarcity of stocks, might be called the eighth wonder in the world of values and causes the unchanged price position of about 90 percent of medicinal crude drugs to stand forth like a Nip convoy in the bombsight of a Flying Fortress or Liberator bomber.

Balsams

Copaiba. — More inquiry reported. Somewhat larger quantities sought. Prices hold steady.

Fir.—No surplus of supplies. Canadian material goes almost exclusively to war. Prices very firm.

Barks

Cocillana. — Market becomes tighter as replacement rises and spot stocks shrink. Quoted 21c. to 22c. per pound on considerably stronger basis.

Condurango. — Some quarters ask high as 23c. per pound. Distribution of spot stocks irregular. Few lots of substantial size available.

Cottonroot.—Expected that enough material will be collected to care for all domestic requirements. Market expected to hold very firm.

Elm.—Progress with collection of new crop not too encouraging. Very firm position in all respects.

Wahoo.—Steady to firm. Crop progress not good. Country prices show strength.

Beans

St. Ignatius. — Virtually nominal market since no additions to stocks have taken place for very long time.

Vanilla.—In firm, well maintained position. Outlook fairly favorable for maintenance of good sized consumption. Curtailing of output of some products flavored with vanilla assists in stretching the far from ample supply of beans still unsold in hands of importers.

Berries

Juniper.—Some goods due to arrive from Far East and expected to be offered consumers at about 25c. per pound. Probably are not official variety of material. All spot prices reported very firm for good grade berries.

Prickly Ash. — Not overly well stocked in any market and particularly so on spot. Collections reported far under normal this year.

Flowers

Calendula. — Last known sales around $3.23 per pound. Believed that quality of stocks remaining unsold—they are woefully small—would not be entirely satisfactory.

Chamomile.—No special activity but still a firm market based on current replacement costs in Argentina and the uncertainty of getting replacements as needed.

Linden. — No offerings—firm or otherwise—reported on spot. Apparently, stocks have become totally exhausted.

Mullein.—Goods are available but the interest shown is slight and leaves the market in quiet but apparently well stabilized position.

Saffron.—Seems to be plenty of Spanish flowers available but buyers' interest is limited to small lots. Prices continued definitely favorable for buyers.

Gums

Arabic.—Holding quiet but steady at a minimum of 16¾c. per pound. Speculative activity out of the picture for time being and other transactions remain confined to moderate sized quantities. Progress of the war suggests possible improvement in regularity of replacement arrivals later on.

Karaya.—Held in short supply. Sellers loath to quote on receipt of new inquiries. Most holders have stocks earmarked for regular buyers.

Mastic.—Last sales around $5 per pound at which some goods sold last week.

Sandarac. — Definitely in purely nominal position. No distribution of stocks. In fact, no firm offerings were

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Cocillana bark, 1c. per lb.
Ladyslipper root, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Colocynth pulp, 1c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 1c. per lb.
Dragon's blood reeds, 5c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 1c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Nutmegs, W. I., 1c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Indian, white, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, hulled, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Chinese, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, California, French type, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cyprus, ¼c. per lb.
Persian, ¼c per lb.
Fennel seed, Ind., ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	260.5	259.9	308.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED HIGH-STANDARD
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CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
COD LIVER OIL, Medicinal and Poultry Grades
EPHEDRINE SALTS
GUM CAMPHOR, Japanese and Domestic
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STRYCHNINE SULFATE
VITAMIN PRODUCTS
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reported made last week. Most of the usual sources of supply report no stocks.

Tragacanth.—Firm. Current movement conservative but about even with that in recent weeks. Little change in the firm import position. Nor in the ready shipment of replacement goods from the primary market—a shipment which is uncertain and irregular depending on availability of steamers and the priority on cargoes.

Yacca.—Australia reports this article being restricted exclusively for ordnance purposes and confined exports to business on such account.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—In good reserve and continued in well stabilized price position notwithstanding the absence of substantial demand at the moment.

Buchu.—No sign of weakness, actual or potential. Replacement very firm.

Digitalis.—No surplus likely but it is believed that all national requirements will be promptly supplied with something left for export.

Laurel. — Portuguese material a fraction lower at 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Marjoram.—Chilean goods to arrive later reported cheaper at 40½c. to 41c. per pound.

Rosemary.—Portuguese leaves reduced to 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Sage.—Sole change was in price for Spanish leaves, which were lower at 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Thyme. — California French type of this herb in sensational rise to $1.60 to $1.70 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—Slightly more local competition brings reports of sales at more favorable price of 84c. to 85c. per pound.

Dragon's Blood.—Dull market for long time past accounted for a sale that shaded previous prices, 90c. per pound being reported done.

Ergot.—Reports of fluctuating prices out of line with actuality. Stability of spot quotations is the word in quarters prominently identified with distribution of this material.

Grains of Paradise.—More stock than current demand requires brings a shading of quotations to basis of 17c. to 18c. per pound.

Irish Moss.—A fair reserve has been set up. Consumption may exceed that of last year because of agar being so scarce.

—Continued on page 55

—O-P-D—

General Foods Names 3 to Research Staff

Thomas M. Rector, manager of research and development for General Foods Corporation and head of the company's central laboratories at Hoboken, N. J., has announced the following personnel appointments:—

Dr. Harold S. Levenson, former research project leader, has been made a division head in the physical chemistry section of Central Laboratories. Dr. John H. Lutz, former assistant professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed a research staff project leader in charge of packaging research. Millard O. Ricker, formerly employed by the Trojan Powder Company, Sandusky, Ohio, has joined the research staff as project leader in Central Laboratories' engineering research section.

—O-P-D—

Guar Seed Grown for Paper Chemistry Institute

Prof. B. A. Madson, head of the agronomy division of the University of California, reports that 500 acres of guar seed is being grown under contract for the Institute of Paper Chemistry. With the mucilage made from the seed of the guar, being used for sizing paper now, Prof. Madson believes there is now a prospect for a guar seed industry. According to his estimates, it will require 150,000 acres of the plant to fill the needs of paper manufacturers.

Guar is a legume imported from India as a cover crop in hot sections of California; the College of Agriculture tests at Davis Calif., have found it excellent for this purpose.

—O-P-D—

Separations Engineering Corporation, has moved its custom milling and cleaning plant to 10 Hubert street this city. The company maintains offices in 110 East Forty-second street, this city.

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
100 GOLD ST.
NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

N. F.

COTTONROOT BARK

HISTORY

Credit for discovering the properties of cottonroot bark goes to American negro slaves who taught its use in childbirth to southern physicians.

The medical profession undertook extensive research as to its virtues and it became so highly regarded that it was made USP in 1870.

USE TODAY

It Is an Emmenagogue and Hemostatic In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Gossypium hirsutum		Cotton plant

Contains not more than 5% foreign organic matter.
Yields not more than 2% acid-insoluble ash.
Contains not more than 5% adhering wood.

FDA Food Standards Identity Amended

—Continued from page 3

also were amended to make clear that existing standards of identity authorizing the doing of certain things does not mean that the failure to do certain other things is not a violation.

For example, all regulations under section 401 contemplate that the food and all articles used as components or ingredients thereof shall be clean, sound and fit for food; a provision in such regulations for the use of coloring or flavoring does not authorize such use under circumstances or in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed or whereby the food is made to appear better or of greater value than it is.

—O-P-D—

Animal Industry Bureau Chief Mohler Retires

—Continued from page 7

College. He graduated in 1901 and entered the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry where he engaged in meat inspection and livestock disease eradication work. In 1917 he came to Washington, where he has been successively chief of three different divisions of the Bureau.

Dr. Mohler was born in Philadelphia, Pa. He entered the Bureau's service in 1897 as a veterinary inspector assigned first to field work in the control of animal diseases. Later, he engaged in Federal meat inspection and subsequently entered the Bureau's Pathological Division, a research unit, of which he became chief in 1901.

—O-P-D—

Food Products Buys Blaker Milling Co.

The Food Products Corporation, Kansas City, of which George G. Young is president and G. H. Rapaport is vice-president and general manager, announces acquisition of the Blaker Milling & Elevator Company, Pleasanton, Kans. The mill will be operated as a separate unit under the name of the Ray Milling Company. It is anticipated that the mill will be in full operation by October 1.

—O-P-D—

Cuba Fixes Honey Standards

Honey destined for export from Cuba is required by terms of a recent Presidential decree to meet fixed standards, according to the Department of Commerce. The honey must be properly cleaned and packaged in barrels of eight staves adequately paraffined or silicate lined or in new 5-gallon cans. Honey not meeting the standards will be denied exportation. Packing plants must be licensed and exporters must be registered.

—O-P-D—

Baker Castor Oil Of Calif. Incorporated

The Baker Castor Oil Company of California has been incorporated in Los Angeles, with a capital of $500,000. Directors are:—William C. Beschorman, of 2477 Ridgeway Road, San Marino, Calif.; Robert W. Prentice, of 555 South Catalina street, Pasadena, Calif., and D. S. Hammack, 902 Spring Arcade Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

—O-P-D—

Packaging Institute Annual Meeting Nov. 4

Packaging Institute, Inc., will hold its annual conference on November 4 and 5, 1943, at the Hotel New Yorker, this city. The conference will discuss technical wartime packaging problems, with particular reference to new technical developments in packaging resulting from changes in the war economy.

—O-P-D—

Schering Corp. Relocates General Offices

Schering Corporation has transferred its general and administrative offices from its former location in its Bloomfield factory at 86 Orange street to the Bloomfield Bank & Trust Company building at 2 Broad street, Bloomfield, N. J. Schering Corporation also has laboratories and a factory in Union, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Atlas Powder Company, Reynolds plant, Reynolds, Pa., has been named for the Army-Navy 'E' production award.

Medical Technical Assistants Wanted by U.S.

The Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to secure medical technical assistants for the United States Public Health Service. Further information and application forms may be obtained at first- or second-class post offices, Civil Service regional offices, and the commission in Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Manganese Deposits Mapped

Manganese deposits in the Black Wonder area, in Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties, Calif., have been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington.

—O-P-D—

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 54

Roots

Belladonna.—Strictly U.S.P. root reported downward in price trend.

Dandelion.—Shaded to 25c. per pound with the range being maintained to 33c.

Gentian.—Comparatively easy. More competition. Minimum prices hold but some holders for more than minimum quotations reduced prices last week.

Ladyslipper. — Hard to get and range 55c. to 70c. per pound has all the earmarks of being a nominal price so far as inside figures go.

Mandrake. — Strong in position. Collection likely to be less than early estimated because of manpower insufficiencies.

Rhubarb.—Common round material gets scarcer. Some replacements for Chinese root not finding full favor with buyers.

Skunk Cabbage.—Badly neglected in collection centers. Spot still lacks goods to offer on firm basis.

Seeds

Anise. — Recleaned Mexican seed lower at 29c. to 29½c. per pound. Star strictly nominal. Turkish shaded to 33c. to 34c.; Syrian, 28½c. to 29.

Celery.—Indian reduced sharply to 34½c. to 35c. per pound as replacement situation improves.

Cumin.—Morocco seed, shaded to 15c. to 15½c. per pound; Cyprus, 15¾c. to 16¼c.; Persian, 14¾c. to 15¼c.

Fennel.—Indian a fraction higher at 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Holding definitely firm at all points with none too much domestic seed being available.

Poppy.—White Indian seed higher at 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound. Recleaned Turkish material noted at 43c. to 44c.

Sesame. — Sterilized, hulled seed higher at 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Chinese seed, hulled, up to 13½c. to 14c.

Spices

Cinnamon. — Considerable progress in the sale of imitation material reported made. Should be used promptly as the product loses strength quickly. Cheaper at 32c. to 33c. per pound.

Ginger.—Jamaica No. 2 shaded to 25¾c. to 26¼c. per pound; No. 3, 24¼c. to 24¾c.

Nutmegs. — Purely nominal with West Indian item standing at 36½c. per pound. Iimitation at 35c.

Paprika.—Extra fancy Portuguese quoted lower at 26c. to 27c. per pound; old crop, good quality, 32c. to 33c.

Pimento.—None offered spot. Some at Southern points. Imitation material, 35c. to 36c.

—O-P-D—

Honey M-Order Void

OPD Washington Bureau

Conservation order M-118 on honey, which has been superseded by Food Distribution Order No. 47, was revoked July 20 by the War Production Board. Under FDO-47, the War Food Administration controls the distribution of honey among food manufacturers.

Vanilla Beans—Tonka Beans
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

VANILLA BEANS
ZINK & TRIEST CO.
15 Lombard Street Philadelphia Pa.

GUM ARABIC
INTERBORO CHEMICAL CO.
32 Cliff Street, New York 7, N.Y. BEekman 3-2959

GUMS
WHOLE AND POWDERED
TRAGACANTH ★ ARABIC
KARAYA (Indian Gum) ★ LOCUST BEAN
FRANK-VLIET CO., INC.
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GUMS:
GUM ARABIC
GUM GHATTI
GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
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SPECIALTIES:
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PEPPERMINT OIL
CITRONELLA OIL
SPEARMINT OIL
TEA SEED OIL
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EGG ALBUMEN
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BLOOD ALBUMEN
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CASEIN

Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

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1-Benzthiazyl-3-methyl-4-[gamma-(piperidyl) allylidene]-5-pyrazolone

Photographic

Dye (Brit. 517769) for—
- Photographic films (gives yellow colors in water, alcohol or methanol)

Sensitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
- Silver salt emulsions for photographic films

Butyl-Mercury Oleate

Rubbber

Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
- Latex

2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic Acid 2-5-Dimethoxyanilide

Dye

Intermediate in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs

Kerosene

(Astral Oil, Coal Oil, Lamp Oil, Paraffin)

Animal Remedies

Toxicant and vehicle in—
- Animal dips

Aviation

Solvent in—
- Carbon removers

Bituminous

Flotation agent for separating—
- Gangue from coal

Building Construction

Solvent, thinner, vehicle, or softener in—
- Asphalt coatings
- Plastic cements
- Waterproofing compositions for roofs, gutters, flashings, foundations, piers, underpinnings, concrete, floorings, and the like
- Roofing cements
- Shingle stains

Chemical

Diluent in—
- Dehydrating (partial pressure distillation process) chemicals, such as caustic alkalis, chlorides of zinc and magnesium, and magnesium sulphate

Solvent for—
- Camphor

Source of—
- Lampblack

Fuel

Fuel for—
- Camp and expedition stoves
- Cigaret and cigar lighters
- Kitchen ranges
- Portable heating stoves

Ingredient of—
- Fuels

Ink

Solvent, thinner, and vehicle in—
- Ink removers
- Lithographic inks
- Mimeographic inks
- Printer's inks
- Stencil inks

Insecticide and Fungicide

Toxicant, spreader, and spraying medium in—
- Fungicidal sprays
- Insecticidal sprays

Leather

Solvent, thinner, and softener in—
- Cleansing compositions
- Dressing compositions

Lubricant

Tninner in—
- Cutting oils
- Lubricants of various kinds
- Wiredrawing oils

Mechanical

Ingredient of—
- Antifreeze compositions
- Gasoline substitutes
- Motor fuels

Softening agent in—
- Belt-dressing compositions

Solvent in—
- Boiler compounds
- Carbon removers
- Scale removers

Metallurgical

Carbon source in—
- Case-hardening compounds

Solvent in—
- Core oils

Military

See "Fuel"

Mining

Flotation agent for—
- Chalcocite
- Chalcopyrite
- Zinc sulphide ores

Miscellaneous

Solvent, thinner, and softener in—
- Cleansing compositions
- Polishing compositions
- Waterproofing compositions
- Waxing compositions

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Imparter of—
- Easy brushing and good working properties
- Good flow
- Penetration
- Slow-drying properties

Preventer of—
- Surface skinning

Thinner in—
- Alkyd resin varnishes
- Asphalt coatings
- Baking japans
- Coatings for protective and decorative purposes
- Cork-sticking lacquers
- Dipping primers
- Enamels
- Finish removers
- Liquid cements
- Paints
- Plastic cements
- Roofing cements
- Shingle stains

Rubber

Softener for removing—
- Rubber cement from the hands

Softener in—
- Reclamation of rubber

Soap

Solvent in—
- Detergent compositions
- Soaps

Orthoaminodicyclohexyl

Chemical

New amine offering the following properties—
- Boiling point, 262.5°C.
- Colorless liquid
- Miscible with alcohols, esters, ketones, benzene, chlorinated aliphatic and aromatic solvents, pine oil, turpentine, vegetable oils, and mineral spirits
- Only slightly soluble in water
- Refractive index, 1.493 (25°C.)
- Specific gravity, 0.936 (25°/25° C.)

Suggested for use—
- As intermediate in chemical syntheses
- In reactions where an essentially water-insoluble, strong, primary amine is required

---

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-5-carboxy-4-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 517272) as therapeutically useful compound

Parabromobenzyl Bromide

Chemical

New chemical offered for experimental work

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of 5167 *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* $10

U.S. Revenue Returns Up Sharply in June

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for June, 1943, compared with June, 1942, were as follows:—

	June 1943.	June 1942.
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$159,267.71	$557,975.33
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $6 per gallon	46,230,497.33	39,080,303.05
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $6 per gallon	9,999,265.88	2,643,389.83
Gasoline	17,775,566.72	26,782,467.28
Lubricating oils	2,661,750.91	3,352,820.59
Narcotics, including special taxes	207,027.82	237,483.76
Oleomargarin special taxes	290,649.28	326,692.93
Totals	$4,383,491,949.45	$2,444,513,869.04

—O-P-D—

Chemical Workers Show Increase

OPD Washington Bureau

Wage earners in chemicals and allied products during June were estimated at 742,000 compared with 737,000 in May and 600,000 in June, 1942. The wage index for June shows an increase of .006 percent over May and of 23 percent over June, 1942, according to the Department of Labor.

Wage earners in products of petroleum and coal were estimated at 125,000 in June compared with 124,000 in May and 123,000 in June, 1942. The wage index for June shows an increase of .004 percent over May and .097 percent over June of last year.

—O-P-D—

Molasses Quota Cut For Sugar Making

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to M-54, controlling the distribution of molasses, was issued July 22 by the War Production Board reducing the amount of molasses available to the beet sugar companies for manufacture into sugar to 40 percent of the amount so used during the same quarter of the twelvemonth period ended June 30, 1941.

This is a reduction of 60 percent in the quota for this class of purchaser, and was made necessary, it was explained, to insure adequate supplies of molasses for use in the manufacture of yeast. No reduction was made in the quota of molasses to the beet sugar companies when the molasses is used for manufacture of any other products.

—O-P-D—

Steel and Wire Strapping Substitute Developed

Announcement of 'Stur-D-Strap,' a laminated fibre substitute for steel or wire strapping is made by A. J. Gerrard & Co., 2700 Belmont avenue, Chicago. This material can be used for strapping all types of packages, weighing 90 pounds or less. It is water repellent, has only 1 percent elongation which allows for selective tensioning and in actual tests has a tensile strength of 13,500 pounds per square inch.

'Stur-D-Strap,' while developed for use in the Gerrard steelbinder, may be used in all types of steel strapping tools. It is available in 700-foot rolls, ¾-inch wide.

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No need to worry about dwindling supplies of Oil Camphor Sassafrassy now that we have Camfol to take its place. Experiments have proved decisively that Camfol will replace Camphor Sassafrassy in most cases, *and at a saving in cost!* Camfol is made from an American raw material and is available in large quantities. Write us for prices and further details.

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"Odor Problems Disappear When Aromatic Specialists Are Near"

CAMFOL
REPLACES OIL CAMPHOR SASSAFRASSY

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Over a Million Pounds Peppermint Indicated on Basis 1941 Per Acre Yield—Yanks Take Palermo, Lemon Center

Were it not for the fact that stocks of essential oils are very small, the fact that some seasonal recession in consuming demand has not produced any general softening of prices might be considered something like a market feature. However, it seems likely that values will hold however demand may swing. If it drops, small stocks and difficulty or impossibility of replacement contributed to maintain the price structure. If the call rise, it is General Maximum Price Ceilings that holding values stabilized at practically current levels. The long revered law of supply and demand has been shelved by conditions stemming from the war.

Considerable interest was developed by an opinion regarding probable production of peppermint oil this year. In round numbers the estimate was a million pounds. Unless there shall be a severe drop in the yield per acre of the 1943 crop of mint, the million pounds should be reached easily. In fact, in 1941 when the acreage harvested was but 33,480 acres, the total oil produced was 1,080,000 pounds. This year, the acreage is estimated as 4,460 acres more than the 1941 harvest. About 1,251,570 pounds of oil will be made in 1943 if the yield per acre be that of 1941.

Conquest of the Sicilian lemon oil country stopped short at Catania last week but American forces drove from San Calaria in central Sicily northwest into Palermo, one of the major lemon oil centers on the island. Capture of all remaining lemon oil areas is definitely in sight.

Slightly higher prices were noted on sweet almond and rectified cananga oils, while the quotations on anise and ginger were lower without either oil being in otherwise than short position.

Price Changes

Advanced

Almond, sweet, 10c. per lb.
Cananga, rectified, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, 10c. per lb.
Ginger, $2 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.9	245.7	287.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Natural, bitter almond oil appears to be out of the market. The artificial continues scarce. Sweet was higher at $1.80 to $2 per pound.

Angelica.—Very small lots are still in existence but the need continues small and practically no business was done during the past week.

Anise.—Very small quantities were still extant and one prominent house, while holding very little, said it was selling its customers at $3.50 per pound as long as the holding remained.

Apricot.—Kernel oil remained in fairly tight spot position, backed by a none too plentiful supply in the domestic primary market.

Bergamot.—The primary market port for this article is bottled up in the narrow Messina Strait. During the week Reggio Calabria was bombed again and again and airfields in the area behind that city were not neglected. Many will be the bergamot trees no longer to bear fruits. Since most of the oil stocks were usually stored in Reggio, Allied bombing is probably destroying much of what may have accumulated since 1939.

Bois de Rose.—Many houses report no oil in stock. Very few have anything left. It is close to being a nominal market position.

Cajeput. — Though not plentiful, there seems to be a supply reasonable enough to meet with the current far from large consumer requests.

Calamus.—All but one house seemed able to offer. At least, one dealer did quote $25 per pound last week but it may be considered nominal.

Cananga.—No rectified oil under $12 per pound and the total of stocks was unimpressive. Native oil remained at $11 per pound, also stocked lightly.

Caraway. — Quotations are heard but few are the instances in which there are actually spot stocks to be offered. Even those who, at times in the past, have distilled seed here seemed unable to offer.

Cedarleaf.—U.S.P. oil was higher at $1.45 to $1.50 per pound and the stronger undercurrent was evidence of the reduced reserve of this item.

Citronella.—A normal price of $2.25 per pound was noted on Java oil but the holding was close to evaporation point. Ceylon oil was here in fair quantities at prices definitely reasonable considering costs and difficulty of importing.

Clove.—Often quoted in bottle packing only. Canned oil was far from plentiful and the position of drummed material was virtually a myth. So much for what absence of raw material supplies can do.

Dill.—Steady for the most part and available at reasonable prices in most quarters. The Fall requirement is likely to be substantial.

Eucalyptus.—The market was probably minimum at $1 per pound for single and $1.05 for double distilled oil. Supplies were short everywhere.

Geranium.—Importation of genuine Algerian oil is still some time away although it is now possible for importers here to communicate with the primary market by cable. There is the knotty matter of exchange yet to be settled.

Ginger.—There was oil on spot sold last week at $20 per pound against a market recently quoted minimum at $22. The fact was that in most quarters there was a lack of prompt delivery material since distillation here has dropped coincidentally with the fall in raw material supply.

Hemlock.—In moderate supply and showing a strengthening tendency.

Lemon.—Most of the advance of military forces on Sicily was to the northwest and into the interior where mountains and not lemons abound. However, the spearhead of American forces drove from San Cantaria to crash into Palermo, main market of the most important lemon oil centers of Sicily, extending from Ficarazzi to Partinico.

The British army was still before Catania, stopped from entering the Etna lemon oil district by the stubborn German defense. Once it sweeps by Catania, and the Americans enter the Palermo district, virtually the whole of Sicilian lemon country will be held by the United Nations. It is not unlikely that dealers who formerly represented the foremost shippers of lemon oil will, in the not too far distant future, be able to enter into cable communication with approved parties. At least, that is what has happened in the matter of cables to North African centers. So it may be that the names of Sanderson and Siles may again appear in commercial intelligence regarding lemon oil.

Lignaloe.—Not much is available on spot but a reliable source quoted $3.25 per pound last week and reported limited sales thereat.

Lime.—All but the oils from Jamaica seemed in reasonable supply at fairly attractive prices. Precious little has been forthcoming from Jamaica, the bulk of production being required for British naval use.

Mace.—Still definitely nominal since new production is out of the question

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

"Best (Fly Spray) Deodorizer I Have Ever Used"

These are the latest unsolicited words of praise for PERFUME OIL SWEETGRASS MM&R, the two-purpose perfume oil that—
1—permanently masks undesirable odors.
2—does more than deodorize, for it imparts an end odor of the character of new-mown hay.
And yet, for all of its effectiveness in the dual role of deodorizing and perfuming, SWEETGRASS MM&R is one of the most inexpensive spray perfumes, because you get more gallons of completely deodorized and delightfully perfumed spray at less cost with

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SWEETGRASS MM&R
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Toronto: RICHARDSON AGENCIES, LTD.

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PRODUCTS CORPORATION
215 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

OIL LEMON BLEND No. 14265
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LET THESE BLENDS CUT YOUR ODORIZING COSTS
These two aromatic specialties will enable you to cut the costs of soaps or low priced cosmetic products and numerous technical products, such as scouring powders, insecticides, cattle sprays, germicides, room sprays, etc. They impart clean, attractive odors of high stability at amazingly low cost. Generous samples freely available upon request.
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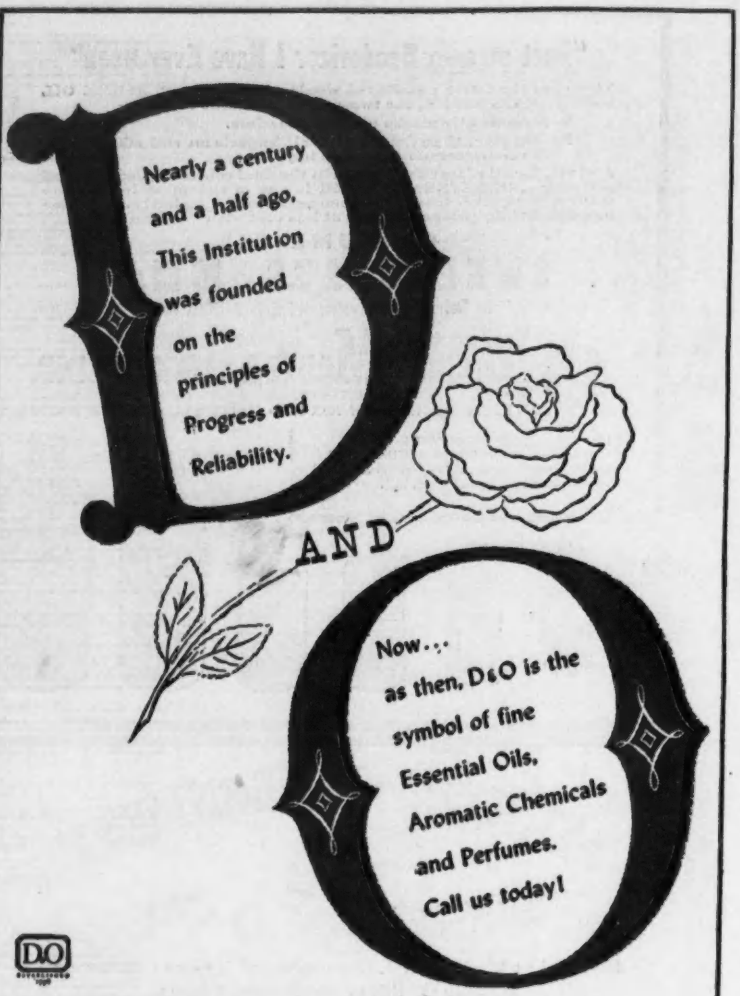
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE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BOSTON, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, LOS ANGELES • PLANT & LABS., BAYONNE, N. J.

and there is practically no carryover supply in producers' hands.

Neroli.—French oil at $275 to $375 per pound and Haitian at $240 were considered fortunate "buys" considering stock position.

Nutmeg.—Position identical with that in mace oil.

Orange—Plenty of oil and a fair consuming outlet was noted. But competition remained very keen, especially in view of the very good quality found in practically all oil available on the spot market. Prices were easy.

Peppermint.—Forecast of a domestic peppermint crop of one million pounds has been ventured. This would come from a total acreage estimated now at 37,940 acres. Unless the yield of oil per acre shall fall far under normal, it is a reasonably safe estimate. According to the Department of Agriculture data, production in 1941—figures that are immediately at hand—33,480 acres harvested yielded 1,080,000 pounds of oil. Based on the 1941 yield per acre in each of the six producing states, the indicated production for 1943 would be as follows:—Indiana, 518,000 pounds; Michigan, 370,000 pounds; Ohio, 3,900 pounds; California, 19,170 pounds; Oregon, 167,700 pounds; Washington, 172,800 pounds—a total of 1,251,570 pounds. The opinion has been also ventured that production of menthol from American peppermint oil will be discouraged by high costs of production, considering the price ration between menthol and oil, due in part to the presence of isomenthols. Ordinarily, the reason the Japanese prevented menthol manufacture in the United States was the fact that Japanese mint plants yield far more oil than does American cultivated peppermint and the yield is obtained on the basis of labor costs that are cents rather than dollars per day.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Little change in the well stabilized and reasonably active as well as supplied market.

Amyl Acetate.—Stocks considered to be conservative. Prices very firm.

Amyl Formate.—Well stabilized market conditions prevail. Demand light.

Anethol.—Stocks definitely conservative in all quarters. Nominal in some.

Amyl Salicylate.—Rather more than recent demand noted. Very firm.

Benzaldehyde.—Strong. In low supply. Little chance for competition.

Benzyl Compounds.—All in conservative reserve in line with the curtailed productive capabilities of the leading manufacturers.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Not overly well stocked but still available in fair sized quantities.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Sellers forced to show reserve because of some uncertainty regarding production.

Citronellal.—Most former suppliers report either small or no supplies.

Coumarin.—Requirements being met very well, production difficulties and problems being considered.

Diethyl—Phthalate.—Trade held to confined limits by moderate supplies.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Stabilized. Demand good. Fairly well supplied.

Ethyl Acetate.—No surplus supply. Very firm. Demand excellent.

—O-P-D—

Castor Oil Allocation for Cosmetics to Be Upped

—Continued from page 7

of castor oil released to the sulfonaters.

The overall picture is that the August allocations of castor oil will be about 10 percent greater than in July, and it is possible that in September the FDA may be able to be even more generous.

While the supply picture shows signs of improvement, it has not improved sufficiently to permit more liberal treatment of other users, it was explained, although it is hoped that the picture may change materially later in the year. The big users of castor oil whose supplies have been cut will be forced to get along with the same allocations and restrictions as in the past until there is a material improvement in supplies.

—O-P-D—

U.S.I. Elects Griffen, Marsh Vice-Presidents

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., this city, has announced the election, July 16, of William P. Marsh, jr, and W. A. Griffen as vice-presidents. Mr. Marsh joined the company in 1937 as general accountant, was made comptroller of the company in 1941 and will continue in that post. He formerly was connected with Haskin & Sells, New York accountants. Mr. Griffen, who has been in charge of production for the company since 1942, continues in that capacity. He formerly was manager of the company's Curtis Bay Baltimore plant.

—O-P-D—

Union Oil Foreign Shipments Office Moved Here

To facilitate the handling of its foreign business and sales operations east of the Rockies, Union Oil Company of California has moved its foreign and general shipments department from Los Angeles to its New York offices in 30 Rockefeller plaza.

Donald M. Cameron, manager of this department when it was located in the company's headquarters on the Pacific coast, continues as manager in the New York offices, and Lee Spencer, technical adviser for this division in Los Angeles, is Eastern technical representative of these new activities here. W. W. Baer, until recently Atlantic coast sales representative of the company, has been transferred to its home offices in Los Angeles.

—O-P-D—

Strategic Chemicals, Inc., this city, has filed dissolution papers with the Secretary of the State of New York.

Perfumers who KNOW HOW to give your product that scent appeal. Just *any* perfume won't do the *best* job. Confer with experienced perfumers who know how to make your product appeal to *your* market.

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Write for Samples and Quotations

Importers
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From Original Sources
BUSH PAN-AMERICA, LTD.
136 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CABLE: ARROBUSH

Petroleum Derivatives

Supply Situation in Petroleum Derivatives Unimproved by Amplified Movement—War Needs Monopolize It

Despite greatly improved transportation facilities and a steadily brightening prospect for amplified movements of crude petroleum and its primary derivatives eastward from Texas, Mid-Continent and Midwest oilfields as well as from refineries in the Gulf coast and Middle West areas, tension in the markets for these products has continued unrelieved on the East coast within the past week. In fact, it has grown even more acute in the last few days, as the requirements of military operations in the Mediterranean, on Sicily and on the European Continent have kept mounting, necessitating the absorption for war purposes of the bulk of all arrivals of gasoline, fuel and lubricating oils on the Atlantic Seaboard.

Rising hopes for an official granting of a general advance of 35 cents per gallon in prices of crude oil in all the fields where upward adjustments of ceilings have not yet been authorized have received another setback through the launching of a vitriolic attack on the Petroleum Administrator for War and the Petroleum War Council by the president of the Automobile Club of New York, who charged the entire petroleum industry with using PAW to create "an artificial shortage in gasoline" in order to force a price increase on crude oil "that would cost the American public billions of dollars annually."

This may result in retarding action by the Director of War Mobilization and the newly created Office of Economic Warfare toward lifting the ceilings on crude oil as an incentive for swelling production.

Thus even several developments which might otherwise have had a tendency to relieve the tightness in the gasoline and fuel oil situation have constituted only negligibly favorable influences on the market for the primary products.

Though some measure of tension also prevails in the naphtha specialties, liquefied gases and paraffin, the squeeze in the supplies of these derivatives is not yet as distressing as that in gasoline and the heavier oils.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Gulf coast, minimum 80-octane, tankers, ¼c. per gal.
Gas oil, Gulf coast, 43-47 diesel index, tankers, ⅛c. per gal.
Kerosene, Gulf coast, 41-43 gravity waterwhite, tankcars and barges, ⅛c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents. — Allocated grades are being absorbed virtually as rapidly as turned out, although WPB is becoming more critical in approving applications for its authorizations to buy them. Processors had been led to expect adequate supplies of xylol to meet requirements in both allocated and unallocated descriptions throughout remainder of this month, but the supply situation in petroleum xylol is growing tighter daily as former users of coaltar xylol have had increasing recourse to it, as coaltar xylol has become more difficult to procure. Aliphatics are still in fairly brisk demand.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Continues in fairly active request. Tone firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Absorption of supplies reaching still larger proportions as synthetic rubber program gets further under way. Tone strong.

V. M. & P. Napntha.—Paint industry continuing to take bulk of offerings. Supplies somewhat reduced. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 23.—Seemingly insatiable demands of the fighting forces across the Atlantic are keeping down the current output and supplies of all manner of solvents and diluents through the cutting out of huge quantities of semi-refined materials pressingly needed in the production of components of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Aromatic Solvents.—Demand continues keen for both allocated and unallocated grades. Prices strongly maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In brisk request. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Business still active. Market strong.

Rubber Solvent.—Movement still growing. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Keen buying noted. Tone firm.

Los Angeles, July 23.—Market for solvents and diluents continues active and strong. Although demand is still keen, producers are yet able to meet all current requirements.

Aromatic Solvents.—No abatement noted in demand for allocated grades, but current output appears adequate for the time being. In the unallocated grades, however, the situation is becoming tighter. Prices well maintained throughout.

Lacquer Diluent.—Although the demand for diluents and thinners is still running high, processors continue able to fill all proffered orders. Tone firm.

Tulsa, July 23.—Production of naphtha specialties continued to be restricted in the Mid-Continent area by the insufficiency of crude oil runs from the fields to refineries in this district, with the result that some plants are being compelled to buy from others in order to fill orders for regular customers.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Call for this liquefied gas, for use in making components of high-octane gasoline, continues keen. For other uses, there is also a fairly brisk request. Prices firmly maintained.

Hexane.—Buying interest holding out well. Market steady.

Propane.—In steadily increasing call on all scores. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 23.—With war requirements in 100-octane gasoline absorbing the bulk of the available supply of liquefied gases, non-essential users are experiencing some difficulty in filling their requirements. Prices continue firmly maintained throughout the list of the lighter hydrocarbons.

Butane.—Demand from all types of consumers, but particularly from war production contractors, becoming increasingly heavy. Market strong.

Heptane.—Buying interest continues moderately active. Tone firm.

Octanes.—In fair request. No easing of prices.

Pentanes.—Inquiry growing. Tone stable.

Los Angeles, July 23.—An active demand is being recorded for all the lighter fractions, with the market steadily becoming stronger.

Butane.—Continues in keen request. Market constantly firming.

Propane.—Buying interest still expanding. Prices firmly held.

Tulsa July 23.—No abatement in the demand for butane and propane has yet been noted. Market strengthening.

Butane.—Moving briskly. Tone firm.

Petroleum Gases

Sales of Liquefied petroleum gases in the United States in 1942 as compared with 1941, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, follow:—

	Gallons	
	1942*	1941
Butane	128,560,000	112,244,000
Propane	150,511,000	126,969,000
Butane-propane mixtures	301,917,000	219,252,000
Pentan	4,452,000	4,387,000
Totals	585,440,000	462,852,000

* Subject to revision.

Association Meetings:—

American Petroleum Institute, 24th annual meeting, New York, November 29-30, December 1-3.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

When you standardize on

Penn-Drake Petrolatum

your good judgment is reflected in

Greater Sales

The stamp of customer approval is quickly awarded preparations smoothly blended by crystal clear Penn-Drake White Oils. With this superfine base, the brilliance and freshness of your preparations are PERMANENT, — not only on dealer's shelves . . . but until the preparation has been entirely consumed.

Seventy years of precision refining experience is behind the exceptionally fine qualities of Penn-Drake White Oils. *Let your good judgment pay dividends in sales . . . WRITE for full information on Penn-Drake White Oils or other petroleum products Address Dept 107.*

Pennsylvania Refining Company
BUTLER, PA.
Makers of White Oils (U.S.P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); Waxes and other petroleum products

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS

PHOSGENE
(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)

NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

Propane.—In steadily increasing call. Prices well maintained.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying movement reaching sizable proportions. Market firm.

Paraffin.—In unabatedly keen demand with many would-be purchasers going unsatisfied, especially those seeking to obtain fully refined grades above 133-135 AMP. Crude scale continues in brisk call but very light supply, although by no means as scarce as the refined descriptions. Tone extremely strong.

Petrolatums.—A steady movement into consuming channels continues to be noted in U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades. Prices steady.

White Mineral Oils. — Fair-sized shipments are still being made with prices well maintained for both technical and U.S.P. grades.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 23.—With buying interest steadily increasing, producers are marketing all they can turn out in petroleum waxes.

Petrolatums. — Moving continuously into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—A moderate inquiry continues to be recorded and, with supplies rather small, the market is holding firm.

Los Angeles, July 23.—With the demand for paraffin constantly mounting on the Pacific coast and with no opportunity for amplifying production here, prices are being strongly maintained.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Following closely upon the recording of a slight increase in the average daily production of crude oil—from 4,052,510 to 4,107,885 barrels, for the week ended July 17—the Petroleum Administrator for War has announced that a production rate of 4,424,000 barrels daily has been certified to the oil-producing States for August—a net amplification of 96,100 barrels per day over the total rate for July—of which Texas has been put down for a quota of 1,817,000 barrels, a gain of 90,000 barrels over that for July, representing the quantity of crude oil which is to be run next month through the 24-inch pipeline from the Panhandle district to Middle Western and East Coast plants, whose eastern terminal has just been completed.

OPA has instructed members of the petroleum industry in district 1 to take up their problems either directly or through their district committee organizations with the district headquarters office in New York City, instead of with Washington.

Fuel Oil.—Refiners in the Gulf Coast area have advanced their prices for 43-47 diesel index gas oil by one-eighth cent per gallon to 4 cents.

Fuel oil inventory coupons, whose issuance in district 1 was stopped July 1, will be withdrawn from use by August 31 under the provisions of an amendment to the Fuel Oil Rationing Regulations issued by OPA. Also, beginning August 16, no fuel oil may be transferred in exchange for inventory coupons now outstanding.

Gasoline.—Refiners on the Gulf coast have marked up their prices for minimum 80-octane gasoline, in tankers, a quarter cent per gallon to a new range of 6¼c. to 6¾c. per gallon. This same grade of gasoline is being held by refiners in that region at 7c. per gallon in barges at New Orleans and the lower Mississippi Gulf —which is a half cent per gallon higher than hitherto.

Formal announcement has been made by PAW that this bureau expects within the next 30 to 60 days to be able to recommend the equalizing of gasoline rationing throughout the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Kerosene.—Gulf Coast refiners have advanced their prices on 41-43 gravity waterwhite kerosene, in tankcars and barges at New Orleans and the lower Mississippi Gulf to the extent of an eighth cent, making their revised quotations in tankcars 4⅛c. to 4¼c., and in barges 4⅛c.

—O-P-D—

PAW Sets Up Jobber, Dealer Committee

A jobber-dealer committee has been formed within the Marketing Division of the Petroleum Administration for War. Composed of five members, at least four of whom have had a background of experience in oil jobber operations, the committee was created for the express purpose of giving the jobbers, dealers and so-called independent operators a recognized place in government.

The following specific activities are to be undertaken by the PAW jobber-dealer committee:—

1. Give special consideration to the effect of new orders or directives on jobbers, dealers and independent operators.
2. Study and consider problems submitted to PAW, peculiar to jobbers, dealers and independent operators.
3. Meet with State or district jobbers, dealer or independent operator committees when so requested. Individual problems should first be submitted to State or district committees for handling.
4. When the occasion demands, the PAW jobber-dealer committee may call on and meet with jobber, dealer or independent operator groups in the field to explain orders or directives that require clarification or to confer on matters affecting these operators.
5. Make recommendations to the Director of Marketing on matters pertaining to marketing, or distribution problems of jobbers, dealers or independent operators.

—O-P-D—

PAW Names McLachlen Ass't Materials Div. Head

Appointment of Robert R. McLachlen as assistant director of the Materials Division of the Petroleum Administration for War has been announced. Mr. McLachlen transferred from the Distribution Bureau of the War Production Board, for which he had served as materials liaison between WPB and PAW. He succeeds Howard C. Turner, who is now on PAW's Organization Planning Staff. He is a veteran of twenty-one years experience in the oil business.

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REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • Refinery, WARREN, PA.

ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS—WHITE OILS
for every purpose
ULTRA PENN REFINING CO. • Butler, Pa.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

463d Instalment

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Sizing Agents

Sizing Agents for General Use

Albumen
Aluminum oleate
Aluminum palmitate
Arrowroot
Bentonite
British gum
Calcium-magnesium chloride
Casein
Chinese wax
Dextrin
Eggyolk
Glue
Gum arabic
Irish moss
Lupogum
Luposol
Migasol PC
Sanitose
Silkene gum
Stacol
Starch
Sodium silicate
Tragacanth
Vegetable gums

Penetration Agents Used in Sizing

Abietenesulphonic acid
Acacia
Acenaphthene
Acenaphthalenedisulphonic acid
Acenaphthalenesulphonic acid
Acetyl ricinoleate
Albuminoid substances
Alcohol sulphonates
Alginates
Aliphatic ester sulphates
Alkyl and cycloalkyl esters of aromatic sulphonic acids in aqueous dispersions
Ammonium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium tannates
Amylamines
Animal or vegetable colloidal substances
Animal oil soap
Anthracenedisulphonic acid
Anthracenesulphonic acid
Azobenzene
Bentonite
Butyl acetylricinoleate
Butyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Butyl ester of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Butyl ricinoleate
Butylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Calcium caseinate
Calcium oleate
Calcium soaps
Caseinogenates
Castor oil, sulphonated
Corn oil soap
Cresol soap
Detergol
Diatomaceous earth
Diamylamines
Diglycol stearate
Di-isobutylamine
Emulsifier B 585
Emulsone
Ethanolamine
Ethanolamine oleate
Ethanolamine palmitate
Ethyl ether of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethyl ether of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethyl ricinoleate
Ethylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Fish oil soaps
Glyceryl dioleate
Glyceryl oleate
Hydroxystearic diglyceride
Isopropylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Kaolin
Kieselguhr
Lead soaps
Lecithin with fungicidal organic mercury compounds
Laundry soap
Magnesium soaps
Mesitylenesulphonic acid
Methyl acetylricinoleate
Methyl naphthalenesulphonate
Methyl oleicsulphonate
Methyl ricinoleate
Methyleneglycol monopalmitate
Mineral oil soap
Miscibol
Monobutylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Monostearates
Naphthalenesulphonic acid
Oleic acid
Oleic cyclohexylamides
Organic amines
Palmitic acid, sulphonated
Penetrol
Phenanthrenedisulphonic acid
Phenanthrenesulphonic acid
Phenol napthenates
Potassium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium heptylnaphthalenesulphonates
Potassium hexylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium isoallylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium oleate
Potassium oleoabietate
Potassium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate
Ricinoleates
Ricinoleic acid esters
Saponin
Soap of various sorts
Sodium alphatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium butylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium cresylate
Sodium methylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium oleate
Sodium pentanaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium propylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sludge sulphonates
Sludge sulphonic acids
Stearic acid
Stearicamide
Sulphonates
Sulphonated alcohols
Sulphonated fatty alcohols
Sulphonated mineral oils
Sulphonated vegetable oils
Sulphoricinates
Suspendite
Tall oil amide
Triethanolamine
Triethanolamine linoleate
Triethanolamine oleate
Triethylamine
Triethyleneglycol
Trihydroxyethylamine
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
Trihydroxyethylamine stearate
Trimethylalkylaminoethyl ammonium salt
Trimethylamine
Vegetable oil soaps
Turkey red oil

Preservatives for Sizing Liquids

Alum
Acetic acid
Boric acid
Cresol
Dowicides
Formaldehyde
Furfural
Furoic acid
Hydrofuramide
Moldol
Paraformaldehyde
Phenol
Presentole
Salicylic acid
Sodium orthophenate
Sodium salicylate
Vucinotoxin
Zinc sulphate

Reagents for Removing Amylaceous Sizes from Fabrics

Alkalies
Alkali carbonates
Alkali hydroxides
Alkali phosphates
Alkali salts
Alkali silicates
Alkali-earth carbonates
Alkali-earth hydroxides
Alkali-earth phosphates
Alkali-earth salts
Alkali-earth silicates
Ammonium carbonate
Ammonium hydroxide
Ammonium phosphate
Ammonium salts

(To be continued)

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(Continued from July 5 issue)

Terpinolene reaction products with—
(1) Aryl-secondary-amines
(2) Diphenylamine
Terpinyl alcohol reaction products with—
(1) Alphanaphthylamine
(2) Anilin
(3) Aryl-primary-amines
(4) Aryl-secondary-amines
(5) Betanaphthylamine
(6) Diphenylamine
(7) Parabutylanilin
(8) Paraphenetidin
(9) Paratoluidin
2:2:4:6-Tetramethyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin
Thallium phenylacetate
Toluylhydroquinone
Toluylphloroglucinol
Tolylacetylhydroquinone
Tolylresorcinol
Triethanolamine oleate
2:2:4-Trimethyl-6-N-amyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin
2:2:4-Trimethyl-6-tertiary-amyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin
2:2:4-Trimethyl-6-butyl-1:2-dihydroquinoline
2:2:4-Trimethyl-6-cyclohexyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin
2:2:4-Trimethyl-6-phenyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin
Triphenyl-aluminum
Triphenyl-bismutine
Triphenyl-cadmium
Triphenyl-mercury
Triphenyl-stibine
Triphenyl-thallium
Triphenyl-zinc
Valerylhydroquinone
Valerylpyrocatechol
Valerylpyrogallol
Valerylresorcinol
Vatrolite
Zinc phenylacetate

Colors for Soaps

Acetyl roses
Alizarin
Alizarin blue
Bismarck brown
Burnt sienna
Cadmium sulphide
Chloro green
Chlorophyl
Chrysoidin
Diazamine compounds
F and S colors
Flakit
Fluorescene
Metanil compounds
Methyl violet
Naphthol compounds
Palm millings
Paramine compounds
Pylam yellow S 318
Rayox
Rhodamine
Rhodamine BEX
Saframine
Tartar yellow
Titanium dioxide
Ultramarine blue

Fertilizer Materials

WFA Plans Record Planting for 1944—Government Plants Produce Sufficient Nitrogen for Military Requirements

A planting record of 380 million acres in crops is planned in the War Food Administration's program for the 1944 season. The proposed acreage is slightly above the previous peak planting of 377 million acres in 1932, and compares with 364 million acres planted for the 1943 harvest. As additional aids to production, WFA asserts that considerably more machinery and larger supplies of fertilizer will be available for farming during the 1944 crop year compared with this year. Steps are also being taken for efficient distribution and utilization of the labor supply available for agriculture. Confidence is expressed that farmers will be able to obtain sufficient fertilizer for production of all essential food and feed crops.

Indications point to a consumption of 11,000,000 tons of fertilizer for the coming year. Improvement was reported in the supply situation of both nitrogen and phosphates, and a steady expansion is anticipated in the demand for chemical fertilizers. Most all of the fertilizer manufacturers have placed their contracts for the year's requirements. The plan is on a yearly basis, equal monthly deliveries. In regard to synthetic nitrogen, it was learned that government plants are now in a favorable position to cover all military requirements, and independent producers have been released, so they can supply their normal customers.

Interest was noted in the recent announcement that WFA expects potash to be available in somewhat lesser quantities during the fertilizer year. In an effort to make the supply go around, some fertilizer manufacturers in the South are advocating a reduction in the potash content of fertilizer similar to that which took place in nitrogen last year when it was scarce. The feeling prevailed in some quarters that the supply will be ample if the grades containing the lower percentages are pushed.

A leading producer of American nitrate of soda announced that August prices would remain the same as those for July, or $27 per net ton in bulk, car lots, works. Bags commanded the usual premium of $3.05 per net ton.

Unusually heavy arrivals of castor beans were noted during the past ease the stringency in pomace, demand month. While these have tended to has remained in excess of supply.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Allocated material moved to fertilizer mixers on a monthly basis as requested. According to reports, the Pacific Coast is going to use a lot of this chemical as no allotments of soda nitrate have been made so far for agricultural wants.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Market retained a steady position with allotments regulating the monthly movement. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended July 17 indicate a production of 37,253,240 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace. — Regardless of sizable arrivals of beans, pomace supplies continued short with demand ahead of production. Dealers had unfilled orders at the close.

Soda Nitrate.—Shipments against allocated orders were responsible for the movement of this chemical last week. Producers announce that August shipment prices will be the same as those current in July.

Soya Bean Meal.—July allotments were sold out and until closing time, permission had not been granted to sell the August option. The program seemed to be to confine trading to one month in advance.

Tankage. — Domestic tankage and dried blood were held at the recently established ceiling of $5.53 per unit of ammonia at producer's plant. Imported was quoted at the same figure delivered from port of entry to buyers' plant.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Producers met consuming requirements in full and the combined movement throughout the week embraced a satisfactory tonnage. Supplies of Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock seemed sufficient to meet any demand that may develop. Market maintained a steady position.

Superphosphate.—Mixers took deliveries of ordinary in satisfactory volume and the general demand showed a sustained degree of activity. Heavy lend-lease shipments of triple kept that market in limited supply with buying conditions tight. Combined shipments were reported sufficient to prevent any expansion in the total supply.

Potashes

Practically all contracts for fertilizer requirements have been entered by leading producers. The July movement was reported steady and of satisfactory dimensions. Production went ahead on a substantial basis with the belief that all essential requirements will be taken care of throughout the year.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Although shipments of sulphur continued heavy over the past few months, latest figures on supplies revealed a moderate increase. The opinion prevailed that supplies were sufficient to meet the season's essential requirements. Pyrites supply rather uncertain with occasional sales at former price level.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 23.—Demand for organic nitrogen is reported to be very insistent with very little available or in prospect. Tobacco growers throughout the country who did not get the organic nitrogen in their fertilizers they commonly use and who think the crop does not have the quality or the yield it would have had if organics had been used, are the most insistent upon this material for next year. Fertilizer interests here do not see how the situation can be improved unless materials now alloted to the feed trade can be diverted in part to the fertilizer trade.

To make the available potash go round, fertilizer manufacturers are advocating reductions in the potash content of fertilizers as was done with nitrogen last year when it was scarce. A fertilizer authority claims there will be ample potash if the grades containing the lower percentages are pushed. He holds that the permissable grades contain more potash than is normally applied on most crops.

The market is concerned with handling shipments against orders which have already covered the allotment of materials.

Quotations on leading fertilizer materials are as follows:—Superphosphate, 61 cents per unit interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda—$30 per ton, port basis.

Sulphate of Ammonia—$29.20 per ton, ports; $28.20 ovens.

Nitrogenous.—$3.35 to $3.50 per unit, producing points.

Baltimore, July 23.—With some crops ripening, the replanting of others is made necessary by the progress of growing season, demand for fertilizer mixtures is active, and crude materials are being absorbed rapidly.

Fish Scrap.—Some improvement in the catch of menhaden is reported from Chesapeake Bay and areas farther north. The fish caught in Florida are beginning to yield better results, so that concerns are encouraged to go on with their activities. The output is being taken up as fast as it can be made, with the demand for protein materials active. This furnishes an incentive for the conversion of scrap into meal, with the price of scrap at the ceiling of $1.21 per protein unit.

Superphosphate. — Demand continues to exceed supply. The ceiling remains at 64c. per unit under 22 percent for Baltimore.

Bone.—Continues scare to the point of being almost unobtainable, with the market unchanged at $50 per ton for 1 and 60 meal and about the same figure for 3 and 50 ground steamed supplies, while 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks are about $49 to $50 per ton, all f.o.b. shipping point.

Chicago, July 23.—The fertilizer materials market is firmly established with the new ceiling prices for some materials constituting the prevailing market values. Inquiries are still plentiful. Sellers are not inclined to offer much additional material, because they are without anything more than minimum amounts to meet required commitments.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25 per unit; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $62.50.

—O-P-D—

Pyrites Output Up

In 1942, for the third successive year, a new record was attained in the production of pyrites in the United States, 12 percent higher than the 1941 total. Ninety-eight percent of the output was classified as fines, largely flotation concentrates, and the remainder as lump, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Pyrites (ores and concentrates) produced in the United States in 1942 as compared with 1941 follows:—

	1942	1941
Gross weight (long tons)	720,363	645,257
Sulphur content (percent)	42.6	41.9

—O-P-D—

Canadian Fertilizer Output Up

Production and sales of fertilizers in Canada during 1942 were of record proportions because of the emphasis on food production, higher prices for agricultural products and farm labor shortage, according to the Department of Commerce. About 391,000 tons of mixed fertilizers and 280,000 tons of superphosphates, synthetic ammonium sulphate and ammonium phosphate were produced by 25 establishments. Domestic sales of feltilizers for the crop year ended June 30, 1942, increased 32 percent compared with 1941. Ontario accounted for 45 percent of the 1942 sales; Quebec province, 26 percent; the Martime provinces, 23 percent; and Western provinces, 6 percent.

Sulphur Output Sets High Record

Production of native sulphur in the United States attained a new record of 3,460,686 long tons, exceeding by 10 percent the previous high established in 1941, according to the Bureau of Mines. More than 83 percent of the total came from deposits in Texas and over 16 percent from Louisiana. The remaining fraction of 1 percent was supplied by mines in California and Utah. In addition, approximately 1,600 tons of native sulphur-bearing ore, containing 10 to 50 percent sulphur, is mined in Colorado and Texas for agricultural purposes. Stocks of crude sulphur held at the mines increased during the year and on December 31 amounted to 4,300,000 long tons. In addition, the producing companies hold substantial tonnages at other locations, or in transit.

The combined total of all producer-owned stocks at the end of the year was about 5,114,000 long tons, 9 percent more than on December 31, 1941. Although exactly comparable figures are not available for past years, it is apparent that producers' stocks are at or near an all-time high. They are adequate for at least one and one-half years' consumption requirements.

	Long tons 1942	Long tons 1941
Production	3,460,686	3,139,253
Shipments	3,128,559	3,401,410

—O-P-D—

Federal Surplus Property Offered

—Continued from page 3

with the tax-supported authorities to bid for surplus stocks as soon as Federal requirements are satisfied, it was explained, and interested parties desiring specific information as to what property was available were advised to contact the nearest regional procurement officer. The Procurement Division representatives who will handle the surplus property program in the field:—

John Tompkins, 10 Forsyth street building, Atlanta, Ga.; R. F. Going, 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Alden W. Pool, 1630 Wazee street, Denver, Col.; Hamilton Morton, Regional Property Officer, Sixth Floor, Porter building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. S. Albrecht, 76 Ninth avenue, New York; Thos. C. Stephens, 335 Fell street, San Francisco, Calif.; Donald Mackay, Park Square building, Boston, Mass.; Lynn P. Rutter, Building F. Munoz Rivera Park, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Chas. H. Peterson, 718 Alaska building, Seattle, Wash.; W. J. Dowd, 235 West Twelfth street, Cincinnati, and Ross N. Hanson, 609 Neil P. Anderson building, Fort Worth, Tex.

—O-P-D—

Menhaden Fish Meal Company, Baltimore, of which Edward J. Robel is president and owner, has installed another mixer together with other equipment, for the manufacture of a concentrate used in poultry and cattle feed.

—O-P-D—

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Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

You'll want this

INFORMATION!

FMC

Current Inventory

AUTOCLAVE

1 Buffalo Foundry, Jacketed, Cast Steel Autoclave, 75 gal. capacity.

BLOWERS

1 Connersville Blower, 4.2 cu. ft. displacement.

1 Beach Russ No. 7 Rotary Blower, 3" inlet and outlet, pulley 16" x 4" face.

1 Connersville Blower, V pulley drive.

10 Other Blowers, Champion, Acme, Roots, and Buffalo, up to 1800 CFM.

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SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

1—Proctor Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
6—Colton & Stokes ½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W.A.P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
3—5 Roll W.C. 18" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1,000 lbs.
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 30 & 600 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
5—Centrifugals, 28", 30", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 18" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond & Gunker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

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CARL H. GERTRIDGE solicits sales representation of manufacturers and importers for the Pacific Coast area; commission basis; no advances necessary. Background: until May 1, 1943, chief house executive and merchandise manager McKesson & Robbins, Inc., San Francisco, California; previously, chief house executive and merchandise manager, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Seattle, Washington; previously, Pacific Coast regional merchandise manager, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; previously, salesman and sales manager, Langley & Michaels Company, San Francisco, California; address: 831 Howard street, San Francisco, California.

FRENCHMAN, first-class commercial experience, formerly Paris, France, now residing Casablanca, French Morocco, specializing export herbs, drugs, oils, seeks representation responsible American consumers. BOX 536, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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SEEKING NEW lines; twenty years' selling experience; we thoroughly cover the following trade: chains and jobbers, State of New York, grocery, paper, hardware, house furnishing, electrical, drug, notion, stationery, paint, chain syndicates, department stores. Reference: Broker commission. BOX 537, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Business Offered

FOR SALE:—Paint manufacturer must sacrifice well established wholesale and retail wallpaper, paint and linoleum store in Minnesota's best town of 25,000. $6,500 will handle. Business largely retail, overhead low. BOX 538, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Containers Offered

LARGE QUANTITY used, rectangular, 14 gauge, galvanized steel containers, weight about 40 pounds, overall size, 28¼x16¼x9¾ in., 6 in. diameter opening with grip-lock closure, capacity about 15 liquid gallons. Stored Chicago. Price upon request. Wm. H. Muller & Co., Inc., 122 East 42nd street, New York, N. Y.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 501, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Heavy duty asphalt mixer with fire box for direct heat. Can use several large units. BOX 543, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 64*

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertiliser Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
4—PEBBLE MILLS: 2 Patterson porox lined 300 gal.: 1—6'x5' Steel lined: 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m. d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m. d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 36"12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—28"x60", B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
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—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells, 3—4'x30'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb. A. C. motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—5' dia. all Copper Steam Jacketed VACUUM PAN, complete.
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; 1—Ross 42 gal.; other sizes.

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24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long WOOD TANKS, 2" staves, 14,000 gals.
1—250-bbl. Steel Welded Mash Tub, 17'6" dia. x 7'8" high, with copper sparging ring, perforated bottom, complete
1—250-bbl. Steel Mash Tub, 16'3" x 7'2" high, with perforated brass bottom, complete
5—Foster Pump Works Bronze Rotary Type (excelsior) Pumps, size 3½", 58 GPM at 150 RPM, directly connected through reduction gears to a Sprague DC motor, 3 HP, 115 v., 1150 RPM.
1—15-ton Traveling Crane, hand operated, 33' span, approx. 100' I-beam runway

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

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5—Single Punch TABLET MACHINES: 2 Colton "2B," ½"; 2 Stokes "H", 2"; 1 Single Punch 3"
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

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1 Capem automatic, single head, B.D. ¼ H. P. 60/3/1725.
1 Pneumatic Scale, 6 head, Rotary, Automatic Capper.
4 Capem Semi and fully automatic, 4 head Capper, some Screw Type.
10 Other Cappers, semi and fully automatic, 4 to 6 head.

CONDENSERS

1 Westinghouse, Cast Iron, horizontal, surface condenser, 1000 sq. ft., 485 brass tubes, dished.
2 Alberger Condensers, 1520 sq. ft. cooling surface, vert. C. I.
1 Tubular Copper Condenser, 20" x 6', 220 copper tubes.
1 E. B. Badger Tubular Copper Condenser, 165 sq. ft. cooling surface.
15 Other Tubular Condensers and Heat Exchangers, Copper, Brass, Monel—up to 145 sq. ft. cooling surface.

COMPRESSORS

1 Brunswick Krosechell Automatic Compressor, Type E. C. 32, 20 H. P., 3 phase, 208, 416 V.
1 Ingersoll Rand Compressor, 10 x 10, Steam Drive.
10 Other Compressors, Union Steam Pump Co., National, Curtis, Gardner.

EXTRACTORS

2 Sharples Centrifugals, arranged for belt drive, complete with all attachments.
1 Weston 30" Extractor, arranged for overhead belt drive, perforated basket 30" x 14".
1 Heine Viersen 36" dia. 16" high rubberlined Extractor with rubber coated basket.
1 Barnes & Erb Co. Laundry Type Extractor, perforated basket 26 x 12.

FILLERS

12 Gravity Fillers, Kiefer, U.S., Fowler, Haller, Louisville, Miller, 6 spout to 18 spout, semi- and fully automatic.

POWDER FILLERS

1 Natl. Packaging Mach. Co., 2 Station, model K, type M, Powder Filler.
1 Pneumatic Scale, Rotary, Powder Filler.
2 Pneumatic Scale, bulk weight Fillers, one straight line type, other circular type.
8 Powder Fillers, Kiefer, Day, Gump, Hoepner, Edtbouer, Scott—fully and semi-automatic.

VACUUM FILLERS

1 Standard Automatic, 12 spout, Vacuum Filling Machine.
1 Pneumatic Scale, 16 stem, rotary, automatic, Vacuum Filler, with motor.
2 Standard Automatic, 12 and 15 spout, Vacuum Fillers.
12 Pneumatic, Standard Automatic, Alsop, International, Lehman, Fowler, Kiefer Vacuum Fillers, 2 to 16 spout.
2 Samco Jr. Vacuum Fillers.

PRESSURE FILLERS—tubes and jars.

1 Special, 4 piston, Jcktd. Filler, Cast Iron Hopper, MD, bronze cplinder.
3 M & S, 4 to 6 spout Fillers.
15 Ayers, Hansen, National, Progressive, Filler Machine Co., 4 to 10 spout, automatic Fillers.

FILTERS for EVERY PURPOSE

30 KIEFFER, Sietz, Furka, Loew, Valez, Schlangen, Blackburn Smith Filters.
1 Kelly Filter, 4' x 10' cylinder, 10 Frames, 5" centers.

KETTLES

75 Copper Steam Jcktd. Kettles, from 20 to 750 gal., some with agitators.
57 New and Used Stainless Steel and Monel Kettles, from 5 gal. to 200 gal.
16 Iron and Steel Kettles, 20 gal. to 1000 gal.

LABELERS

6 Burt & Knapp Can Labelers, No. 1 to No. 10 can.
9 Semi- and Fully Automatic Bottle Jar Labelers, World, National and Ermold, O & J, Weeks, etc.
5 New Jersey Pony Labelrite Machines, models 86 MD and 86 ML.

MILLS—GRINDERS

9 Hammermills, Williams, Mead, F.M.C., some with dust collectors and screens.
2 Mikro No. 4 Pulverizers 24" complete with motors.
17 Schutz O'Neill, Bauer, Munson, Sprout Waldron, single runner and double runner, Attrition Mills.
24 Other Disintegrators, cake breakers, crushers, and similar equipment.

ROLLER and STONE MILLS

3 Ross and Day 12" x 30", 3 roll, watercooled Mills.
2 Noyes double roller Mills with corrugated Rollers, 9" x 24".
1 Wolf Roller Mill, 3 sets of rollers, 9" diam. x 30" L.

PEBBLE MILLS

6 Thropp, silex lined, 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.
1 Hardinge, 8' x 22", Steel Ball Mill, with chilled iron liners.
1 Dry Mill, 4'6" x 20', Allis Chalmers, arranged for motor drive.
2 Abbe Tube Mills, 4'6" dia.x 18'9½" long.
10 West Pebble Mills, porcelain lined, cast iron construction, various sizes.
1 Steel lined, Continuous, Ball Mill, 5' dia. x 8' L.
2 Patterson, porcelain lined, Pebble Mills, 23" x 21"

MIXERS

1 W & P Double Arm Mixer, 100 gal. cap.
6 J. H. Day, Heavy Duty Mass Mixers, from 30 gal. to 200 gal.
1 Broughton, double arm, style No. 2 Mixer.
1 Abbe Lenart, No. 4, Mixer, 55 gal. capacity
2 J. H. Day, Jcktd, single arm Mixers, 200 gal. cap.
3 Barber Mixers, Jcktd. capacity approx. 2000 lbs.
1 W & P Jcktd. Mixer, 50 gal. capacity.
1 W & P, size 15, Vacuum Type, Jcktd. Mixer.
1 Abbe Mastedon, 200 gal. Jcktd. Mixer.
22 New and Used Dry Mixers, from 50 lbs. to 2000 lbs.
2 Ross & Day, 40 gal., Pony Mixers.
2 J. H. Day, 15 gal., Pony Mixers.

VACUUM PANS and STILLS

4 Copper Vacuum Pans, jcktd. and unjcktd., up to 54" dia.
3 Copper, Jcktd., Vacuum Stills, 60 gal. each.

PRESSES

1 Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. Press, 24½" x 29" triplex pump.
1 Hydraulic Press Co. Fruit Juice Presses.

FILTERPRESSES

1 Shriver, 24" x 24", 30 chambers
1 42" x 42", Iron, Sperry Filterpress, with 57 recessed plates.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

1 Package Machinery Co. Wrapper, wraps 9/16" cube, 30" intake conveyer, MD.
4 Wrapping Machines, Package Machinery and others.
1 Standard Knapp, top and bottom Gluer and Sealer for cartons.
1 Jones, No. 130 Carton Sealer.

PUMPS

17 Rotary Pumps, Yale & Towne, Viking, Glover, Industrial, "Westco," New and Used, of varying capacities.
10 Centrifugal Pumps, Davis, Buffalo, Recco, Pennsylvania, Schneible, Gould, Burke—in Iron and Bronze.
2 Buffalo Centrifugal Pumps, 4 stage, 250 GPM, 400 head.
1 J. P. Devine, 10" x 8", Vacuum Pump, Jcktd. BD, 48" x 6¼" face.
2 Worthington & Devine, Duplex, Dry, Vacuum Pump, 12" x 12" x 12".
1 Worthington, 9 x 8½ x 10, Wet, Vacuum Pump.
1 American Marsh, Wet, Vacuum Pump, belt driven.
1 Worthington, horizontal, Duplex Pump, ¾" x 4".
8 Other Vacuum Pumps, dry and wet, Leiman, Crowell, Kiefer, Packard, of varying capacities.

STILLS

1 Copper Column, 38" x 37' high, with all auxiliaries.
1 Copper Column, 27" x 22' high, no auxiliaries.
1 Steel Jcktd. Still Pot, dished, 66" dia. x 41" deep.
1 Copper Still or Preheater, 1588 gal. capacity.
1 Pfaudler, Jcktd. Glass and Lead lined Vacuum Still, 250 gal. capacity.
1 Badger, Vertical, Ether Still, 18" dia. x 51" deep.

TABLET MACHINES

1 Single Punch Tablet Machine, capable of making 5" dia. tablet, complete with Hopper, 24" x 24", x 10".
1 F. J. Stokes, single punch, R, Tablet Machine.

TANKS and KETTLES

8 Copper Tanks, size 4' x 10'6", 1000 gal capacity.
20 Other Copper Tanks and Kettles, 75 gal. to 500 gal. capacity.
3 Aluminum Tanks and Kettles, 240 gals. to 500 gal. capacity,
12 Iron Kettles and Tanks, 20 to 100 gal. capacity.
55 Alsop and Pfauldler Glass Lined Tanks of varying capacities.
30 Steel and Iron Storage Tanks, lined and unlined, up to 500 gal. capacity.
12 4' x 20', Sheet Steel, closed, riveted and welded Tanks, capacity 2000 gal.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 62

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One 500 gals. steel pebble mill with steel balls for paint, grinding. Advise make, price, condition by return mail. BOX 539, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

JUST PURCHASED
From Buffalo, New York

1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26' Rotary Dryer.
1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Raymond 3 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Ball Mill, with air classifier.
1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26', Class A-4, Rotary Dryer, with furnace and fan.
3—Bucket Elevators, steel housing, 40' to 50' centers.

PRICED ATTRACTIVELY FOR QUICK SALE

SPECIALS!

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26' Rotary Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Atmospheric Single Truck Dryer, with fans and coils.
2—Stokes 30" x 11', 4' x 36' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, Jacketed, 3' x 5' x 9', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

1—Elyria 100 gal. Vacuum Still with 2—300 gal. glass lined receivers, condenser and pump.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 3'6", 7' diam.
25—Copper Jckid. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jckid. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Easmite.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 3 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
9—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
3—40" Suspended Type, bottom discharge, with 30 HP motors, 1200 RPM.
4—Tolhurst 40", 48", 60", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 8 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

2—W. & P. 8 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 2'x5'x8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
1—Robinson Powder Mixers, 1,500 lb.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 suppor leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 42 chambers.
1—United 36"x36", cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Stainless, 30" to 36" square.
2—Kilby 33"x33", cast iron, recessed, 28 chambers.
8—Oliver Rotary 4'x6' to 12'x20'.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 18.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7' x 36", titanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
2—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36". 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Raus Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ¼ to 100 HP.
2—Jeffrey Type 'A" Hammer Mills, 24"x12", 24"x18", motor driven.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—850 gal. Rubber Lined.
26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Hersens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20"x8'.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Factory Wanted

WANTED to buy or lease, for duration, small to medium size modern chemical factory, with or without operating staff, for making synthetic organic chemicals. Please give full description which will be held in confidence. BOX 540, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SALICYLIC ACID USP available for export. State number of export license when inquiring. BOX 541, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
2—150 gal. Pressure Tanks, ¼" plate.
1—Raymond 2-roll high side Mill.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
5—100-300 gal. st. jac. Steel Kettles.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
5—Sharples and De Laval Clarifiers.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.

Liquidating Tennessee phosphate plant.
Send for illustrated folder.
What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

EQUIPMENT WANTED!

Used equipment of all types and size. Will PAY CASH and remove immediately. Single machines or entire plants. Write or wire collect, giving full description and lowest cash price.

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y.

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.

NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT

14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW

6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4" x 70' x 27'5" high
19,592	11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high
10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5— 896 cu. ft. and under
6— 640 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 268 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS
120 Ton Steel Balls, ½" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

HEAT and POWER CO.
45 Bond Street
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 500, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 514, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMISTS WANTED:—For paint and lacquer formulation. Permanent positions with well established Cleveland company. 100 percent War Work with excellent post-war possibilities. Give full details in first letter, age, training, experience, draft status, etc. The Ferbert- Schorndorfer Company, 12815 Elmwood Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

ENGINEER. Production development on thermo-setting resins. Unusual opportunity for chemical engineer to work with variety of resins and make a reputation for himself in this progressive company. Man must have worked 3 or more years in production or production development of thermo-setting resins. Experience in manufacture of varnish resins also important. Job with essential war industry and established business in Northern New Jersey. If full skill now employed in war work, do not apply. Write stating experience, education, age and salary desired. BOX 930, Equity, 113 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.

WANTED:—Research chemist to head our laboratory. Pay above average. Essential company. Perfection Paint & Color Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SPECIAL OFFERING!

OLIVER Continuous Filters, Serial No. 4 x 5—5578R. Size 4' diameter x 5' face, steel tank lined with stainless steel, wood stave drum, stainless steel pipes leading from sections. C. I. rolls, C. I. Brackets, 2 rubber-covered 6" diameter rolls, stainless steel parts.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5' dia. x 14', insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gals.

BOILER— KEELER WATER TUBE

200 H.P. 200 lbs. W.P., ASME, with stoker. Used one year.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100 and 200 gals. capacity.

STEAM JACKETED KETTLE

9' dia. x 5' deep, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P. (this is a new kettle).

H. LOEB & SON
4503 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED PAINT shader wanted. Steady work. Good wages. Permanent position after war. State age, experience and wages desired. The Stewart Bros. Paint Co., Alliance, Ohio.

CHEMIST WANTED—Experienced in resins and asphalt compounds. Essential company. Good opportunity for post war. BOX 542, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST wanted with experience in production, capable of plant management, for new type protective coating, offering interesting technical opportunities for resourceful man. Market tests indicate wide use in important war plants for duration and for peacetime use. Adequate remuneration to right man; New York area. BOX 544, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PRODUCTION FOREMAN — Expert shader all types paints. Can handle any number of men. Understand mixing, roller mills of all types. Draft exempt. Will go anywhere. Can give A-1 reference; now employed. BOX 534, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 65

1—Copper Jacketed Still, 50-gals., Condenser & Column.
2—Premier 5" Liquid Type Colloid Mills.
1—Hurrell Homogenizer, Size 14, Motor.
5—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges.
2—Steel Autoclaves, 1,000-gals., Agitated.
1—Rotary Crystal Dryer, 5'x28'.
2—Shriver Filter Presses, 30x30", Recessed Type, 50 Plates.
2—Three-Roll Mills, 12x30", 16x40", water-cooled.

Also: Storage Tanks, Jacketed Kettles, Evaporators, Extractors, Pumps, Pipe, etc.

(Send for "Gelb News Record")

R. GELB & SONS, Inc.
UNION, NEW JERSEY
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

FOR SALE
DUST COLLECTORS

Brand new, together with Air Compressor, Fan and Motors, built by Northern Blower. Each Dust Collector has four sections with total of 312 bags, 6"x8' long. Overall dimensions of Collector: width 8' 6", height 10' from bottom of cone, length 20'.

Also, two Terroclone Grinding Mills, hammer type, capacity 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. Directly connected with 75 HP motor. These Mills are installed, connected to Dust Collectors and can be tried out to grind any kind of material before purchasing.

Also, Morgan 7-Tube, Wooden Box Nailing Machine No. 9.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO.
Natural Bridge, N.Y.

-EMSCO-

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephone: Mitchell 2-3536

MIXERS - CONDENSERS - TANKS
KETTLES - BOILERS
PUMPS - AUTOCLAVES - DRYERS

Business Wants

—Continued from page 64

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, SPECIALTY and sanitary—seeks sound position with progressive manufacturing firm. Seven years active experience in laboratory work and factory production on wax polishes, soaps, disinfectants, insecticides, etc. Army-Navy specification formulations. 4-F classification. Married. Thirty-three years old. Interested anywhere. BOX 533, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR—plant manager; graduate leading university, eighteen years experience paints, varnishes, lacquers, resins, oils, etc., with several years in development and production water-thinning paints. Thoroughly grounded and experienced in all phases of the industry. Just over draft age. BOX 535, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Quartermaster Planning Adds to Research Staff

—Continued from page 3

iment station, University of Minnesota, cereal chemistry and products; Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director New England Industrial Research Foundation, Inc., Boston, Mass.; technical aid, National Defense Research Committee, assigned to liaison with research and development branch, OQMG; Dr. Ernest B. Benger, director, technical division, rayon department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (synthetic films and fibers), cellophane and acetate films, viscose and acetate rayon and nylon; Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director, National Bureau of Standards, material and product testing; Dr. William D. Coolidge, research director, General Electric, metals, plastics, high frequency, and technical devices; E. A. Gallun, president, A. F. Gallun & Sons Corporation, manufacturing of vegetable and chrome tanned leathers.

Dr. Milton Harris, research director, Textile Foundation, research on textile fibers, fabrics, and finishes; Prof. Ernst A. Hauser, professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, authority on latex and colloid chemistry; Dr. Robert A. Kehoe, director, Kettering Laboratories, heavy metal poisoning-tetraethyl lead, etc.; A. E. Lacomble, president, Shell Development Company, lubricants, solvents, plastics, and synthetic rubber; Dr. C. E. K. Mees, research director, Eastman Kodak Company, plastics, films, photo chemistry; and G. R. Meyercord, jr.

—O-P-D—

Texas to East Coast Oil Pipeline Finished

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1362-mile oil pipeline from Texas-to-East coast was finished July 19 as welders sealed the final pipe sections of the War Emergency Pipeline near Phoenixville, Pa., Petroleum Administrator for War Harold Ickes announced.

Pipe for the 810-mile Eastern extension of the "Big Inch" pipeline was laid in six months. Pump stations between Norris City, Ill., present Midwest tankcar transshipment terminal of the pipeline, and refinery destinations at New York and Philadelphia are approaching completion at a rapid pace. "Big Inch" oil is expected to be running from Texas to Eastern refineries within the next three weeks, the time required simply to fill the huge tube with oil.

Oil deliveries of about 100,000 barrels daily will start with the completion of four of the fifteen pump stations now under construction between Norris City and Phoenixville, where the "Big Inch" branches to New York and Philadelphia. By August 15, five additional stations will be in operation and oil deliveries stepped up to 200,000 barrels daily.

Designed to deliver 300,000 barrels of crude oil or light fuel oil daily at East coast refinery and distribution centers, the "Big Inch" may actually transport more than that amount when full operations are attained. The 24-inch pipeline will hold approximately 4,000,000 barrels of oil. Total cost of the Texas-East coast pipeline runs close to $95,000,000.

—O-P-D—

R. S. Reynolds, sr., president of Reynolds Metals Company, has been elected chairman of the board of the Richmond Radiator Company, Uniontown, Pa.

Hardwood Charcoal Prices Ceiled by OPA

The Office of Price Administration last week issued Maximum Price Regulation No. 431, covering charcoal. The maximum price for a sale by a producer of hardwood charcoal in quantities of one ton or more shall be the maximum price established under the General Maximum Price Regulation including any order issued thereunder or the maximum price set forth below, whichever is higher. The prices set forth below are per ton of hardwood charcoal, f.o.b. producer's plant.

(1) Sales by hardwood distillers of charcoal made from mixed hardwoods:—

(i) Produced in New York and Pennsylvania—	
Lump charcoal in bulk	$33.00
Lump charcoal in bags (bags extra and returnable)	35.00
Charcoal screenings	23.00
(ii) Produced in Michigan and Wisconsin—	
Lump charcoal in bulk	33.00
Briquets in bulk	35.00
Briquets in 100-lb. bags (bags included)	41.00
Briquets in 20 and 40-lb. bags (bags included)	40.00
Granulated charcoal in bags (bags included)	44.00
Charcoal screenings	23.35
(iii) Produced in Tennessee and Arkansas—	
Lump charcoal in bulk	27.00
Briquets in bulk	29.00
Charcoal screenings	19.40

Sales of kiln charcoal made from mixed hardwoods:—

Lump charcoal in bulk	$40.00
Charcoal screenings	29.00

The order contains the following definitions:—

"Charcoal" means an amorphous form of carbon obtained by the incomplete combustion of either hardwood or softwood.

"Hardwood charcoal" means charcoal produced from **hardwoods.**

"Lump charcoal" means unprocessed charcoal which will pass over a screen with ¾-**inch openings.**

"Charcoal screenings" means unprocessed charcoal which will not pass over a screen with ¾-inch openings, and includes fines and braize.

"Granulated" or "ground charcoal" means charcoal which has been subjected to a granulating or grinding process.

It was said that provisions would be made later for maximum prices for softwood charcoal.

—O-P-D—

Aydelott Named To ODT Post

OPD Washington Bureau

James H. Aydelott, La Grange, Ill., has been named as an associate director in the Office of Defense Transportation's Division of Railway Transport. He replaces Oscar N. Harstad, who has resigned to return to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific as assistant chief operating officer.

—O-P-D—

Bonner OPA Credit Policy Office Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Francis A. Bonner has been made director of the Credit Policy Office of the Office of Price Administration to succeed Rolf Nugent.

Mr. Bonner, who has been a member of the staff of the Credit Policy Office since April, 1942, is on leave of absence from Blair, Bonner & Co., Chicago investment banking firm, of which he is vice-president.

—O-P-D—

Paint Sales Executives Open Conference Series

The first of a series of conferences of industrial maintenance sales executives in the paint industry, sponsored by the New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, was held at the Roosevelt hotel, this city, July 21, and subsequent meetings will be held on the third Wednesday of each month. L. D. Elliott, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., presided at the July meeting.

Groups of concerns majoring in water paints, industrial finishes, marine paints, and those whose products reach consumers through customary trade channels are being formed. Also in line with President De Vos' "action and service" plans for the association under his administration will be meetings of functional executives of the industry, advertising and sales promotion managers, and purchasing agents and priorities managers. A meeting of the last-named group will be held at the Pennsylvania hotel at 3:30 p. m. July 27.

Trade Briefs

Exolon Company has moved its offices to East Niagara street, Tonawanda, N. Y.

E. M. Wanderman & Co. has moved its offices to 750 Humboldt street, Brooklyn 22, New York.

Freeport Sulphur Company's Port Sulphur, La., and Freeport, Texas, plants have been named for the Army-Navy 'E' production award.

Pioneer Cosmetic Manufacturing Corporation, this city, has filed dissolution papers with the Secretary of the State of New York.

Asbestos mine in Yancey County, N. C., has been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Beryl deposits in the Black Mountain, Rumford, Oxford County, Maine, have been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington.

Pegmatite deposits in the Copper Mountain district, in Freemont County, Wyo., have been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

William S. Richardson, general manager of the industrial products sales division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, has been elected chairman of the OPA Mechanical Rubber Goods Industry Advisory Committee.

Mica-Feldspar deposit, southeast of Middletown, Conn., and the W. W. Wiseman feldspar and mica mine, on Beaver Creek, Mitchell County, N. C., have been mapped. Copies of the maps may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, which operates the Chemical & Pigment Company and the American Zirconium Corporation, in the eastern section of Baltimore, has under construction an addition to laboratory building, a one-story structure 50 by 120 feet.

—O-P-D—

Shell Union Oil Plans To Issue Stock

Shell Union Oil Corporation plans to issue 400,000 shares of authorized common stock to acquire from the Batavian Petroleum Company its 50 percent share of the stock of Shell Chemical Company. By this purchase Shell Union becomes the 100 percent owner of Shell Chemical Company, which has been engaged in the manufacture of chemical products in the United States for the past thirteen years.

—O-P-D—

Dodge & Olcott Issues July Wholesale List

Dodge & Olcott Company, essential and aromatic chemicals, this city, has released its July wholesale price list. Copies of the price list may be obtained from the offices of the company, 180 Varick street, New York 14, New York, by mentioning the REPORTER.

Fats and Oils Trade May Get New Drums

OPD Washington Bureau

A limited number of new steel drums may be released to the fats and oils industry, but only in case of critical need, it was announced July 23 by the fats and oils section of the Food Distribution Administration. Use of new drums by the industry has been prohibited.

Applicants are requested to file appeals in triplicate on WPB form 188, pursuant to L-197, with the WPB Containers Division in time to reach the division by August 10. This additional information must be supplied on the appeal:—(1) volume of each kind of oil (castor, cottonseed, and so on) shipped by the applicant in steel drums or wooden barrels during the second quarter of this year; (2) average number of trips per drum per year; (3) total purchases of new oil drums in 1940 and 1941; (4) minimum number of drums needed for current requirements.

The fats and oils section will analyze the appeals and make recommendations to the containers division. If an appeal is granted, the applicant will be notified and he should file immediately on WPB form PD-835, also to be mailed to the Containers Division. Requests for oil drums only (not open-head drums) will be considered by the division.

—O-P-D—

Argentina Ends Flaxseed Mineral Oil Ban

OPD Washington Bureau

That part of contracts between the Argentine grain board and farmers, calling for a reduction in 1943-44 wheat, flaxseed, and sunflower seed sowings, has been cancelled, according to a report just received by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Instead, Argentine farmers are urged to increase their 1943-44 plantings as much as is permitted by the advanced season. In addition they are given assurances that the government will purchase their 1943-44 crops, at prices to be fixed later, in the event that open market prices fail to cover costs of production. Corn was included among the products for which an expansion in acreage was recommended. The normal planting seasons in Argentina are April-June for wheat, May-August for flaxseed, and September-October for sunflower seed and corn.

The urgent need for corn, flaxseed and possibly wheat to offset the shortage of liquid and solid fuels brought about by the war, was given as the principal reason for the government's action. Since the outbreak of the war, increasing quantities of corn and flaxseed have been used for fuel in Argentina. The government stated that virtually all old crop corn already had been exhausted; that approximately 1,000,000 tons of flaxseed which still remained unsold had to be retained in the country for fuel, and that the use of large quantities of old wheat for fuel might even be necessary.

LIQUIDATION

LONG ISLAND CITY **NEW YORK**

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED. **REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES**

Everything Must Be Moved by August 1st

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifugal, with solid steel basket, bottom discharge, belt driven
1—Lummus Heat Exchanger, 16" dia. x 15' long, with approximately 146 ¾" brass tubes
1—Heat Exchanger, 12" x 12', with approximately 124 ½" brass tubes
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 15 HP motor
1—Jeffrey 24" x 25" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 25 HP motor
1—36" x 54" Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, gear and pinion pulley drive, liquid discharge
2—Buffalo Can Fillers, ½ to 5 gal.
1—Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co. Hydraulic Press, with 18" dia. steel basket with pump attached
1—Bronze Mangle, with 1 HP motor
1—Taber 5" x 5" Centrifugal Pump, with 7½ HP motor
9—Gould and Taber 3", 2½", 2" Centrifugal Pumps, pulley drive
20—Cypress Wood Stave Tanks, agitated and non-agitated, 500 to 9,000 gals.
12—Motors, 5, 7½, 10 and 15 HP, 3/60/220 volt, with compensators
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